FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 203 *21 October 1981*

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SOCIALIST NUCLEAR POWER BODY MEETS IN SOFIA

PM191517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 81 p 4

[L. Zhmyrev article under the rubric 'Facets of Cooperation': "Peaceful Atom"]

[Text] The fifth session of the intergovernmental commission for the overall coordination of cooperation between the CEMA countries concerned and the SFRY in implementing the agreement on multilateral production specialization and sharing and mutual deliveries of nuclear power station equipment in 1981-90 has been held in the Bulgarian capital. The CEMA countries have long been successfully pooling efforts to develop nuclear energy. This avenue of cooperation is fittingly reflected in the comprehensive socialist economic integration program. A long-term targeted program for cooperation between the fraternal states in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials has been adopted and is currently being implemented. Collaboration in this sphere is characterized by large-scale measures. The European CEMA countries and Cuba have begun the joint planning and construction of nuclear power stations with a combined capacity of 37 million kilowatts, in addition to two such stations on USSR territory -- in particular the Khmelnitskaya AES -- each capable of supplying 4 million kilowatts of electricity to the fraternal states.

The targets outlined for the next decade are exceptional both in terms of the volume of work to be done and in terms of the speed at which it is to be done. For this reason the implementation of the measures makes it imperative that operations are particularly well coordinated. An agreement on multilateral international specialization and sharing in the production of nuclear power station equipment in the eighties has been adopted and is currently being implemented. Around 50 industrial associations and enterprises in 8 states are pooling efforts in the manufacture of sophisticated equipment.

The advantages deriving from the international socialist division of labor make it expedient for the USSR to concentrate on, let us say, the production of nuclear reactors, steam turbines and equipment for nuclear power stations; for Czechoslovakia to make reactor units and steam generators; for Bulgaria to make biological decontamination [ochistka] systems; and for Hungary to make reactor maintenance and water purification devices. Our Atommash and the CSSR's SKODA, which is supplying reactors for the Paks nuclear power station, currently under construction in Hungary, are the flagships of nuclear power machine-building in the CEMA countries.

Other important measures, including the creation of the LEP-750 powerline between the Khmelnitskaya AES station and Rzeszow (Poland), are also being implemented. The socialist states' cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere is setting an example of a consistent resolution of the problem of supplying energy on a mutually advantageous collective basis.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY EXPERTS MEET IN TASHKENT

GF101630 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Household furniture and [word indistinct] experts from the Uzbek SSR, the GDR and the CSSR are meeting in Tashkent. The experts are deliberating on matters related to meeting the needs of the Uzbek people regarding household furniture and [word indistinct] in accordance with the current 5-year plan for economic and social development adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The experts from the fraternal countries are also discussing their obligations regarding cooperation in this field. They have made a number of suggestions regarding the operation of household furniture factories in the Uzbek SSR. These suggestions are related to the manufacture of [word indistinct] and household furniture in various ways and to the production of furniture for schools.

PRAVDA CITED ON MUNICH MEETING OF NATO ASSEMBLY

LD210926 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- "The missile repertoire of the Munich session has shown once again that the NATO masters' course and the peoples' peaceful aspirations are incompatible," Yevgeniy Grigoriyev writes in today's PRAVDA. He comments on the results of the 27th Session of the North Atlantic Assembly in Munich. The annual traditional meeting of representatives of the legislative institutions of NATO countries does not take any decisions apart from declarative resolutions. They are meant to cover up the policy of the bloc by, so to say, an all-NATO parliamentary vote.

Exactly this time the parliamentarians were faced with a particularly serious choice, the author points out, since millions of their electors are deeply concerned over the international situation which is taking shape owing to the NATO decision on the 'additional arming' with nuclear missiles and reject that fatal U.S. undertaking.

Of course, not being blind men, the North Atlantic parliamentarians who gathered in Munich set about tackling the 'sentiments of the public' and foremostly, too, the commentary says. [setence as received]

The tone was set from the very beginning by the main reports and speeches which demanded that the governments of NATO countries, 'notwithstanding the growing resistance in Europe', adhere at all costs to the decision on the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile means. Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, categorically demanded the allies' full subordination to Washington, and threatened that the latter would take the conduct of its affairs into its own hands if the movement for peace develops into a more important factor of European politics. He also called to rally and be united in the endeavours to start the development of the missiles.

SOVIET SPACE TREATY PROPOSAL INTRODUCED AT UN

LD210806 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 21 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet proposal for concluding a treaty banning the emplacement of any weapons in outer space was officially introduced in the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly which is now discussing questions of disarmament and security.

F.F. Petrovskiy, the Soviet representative, motivating the need for concluding such a treaty, said that the danger of the arms race spreading to outer space has sharply increased. To judge by press reports, the Pentagon is planning to develop a system of antisatellite weapons and to emplace military bases in outer space.

As for the Soviet Union, it consistently advocates the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only. The draft treaty submitted by the Soviet delegation says that states shall undertake not to put objects carrying weapons of any types in orbits round the earth and not to install them on any cellestial bodies.

REGIONAL UNCTAD SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW 19 OCT

LD191016 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 19 Oct, TASS -- A regional seminar of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America opened here today. It is being held within the framework of the UNCTAD program "Development of Trade Between Socialist Countries in Eastern Europe and Developing Countries."

Specialists from the CEMA secretariat read lectures on the principles, aims and forms of the council's activities, on cooperation between the CEMA member-states in planning, specialisation and cooperation of production, and on the CEMA's foreign relations.

The seminar will last till October 30.

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ENERGY CONFERENCE IN YEREVAN

GF130840 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Yerevan has been described as the best example of power generation in the field of solar energy among Soviet republics. This fact has been asserted at an international solar energy meeting in Moscow in which scientists from eight countries participated, including those from Hungary, the Soviet Union, CSSR and so forth.

According to (Armen Barsammian), director of the solar energy department, the objective of this meeting was to discuss the conversion of solar energy into electricity. (Armem Barsammian) also stressed that the primary concern in Yerevan this year is to complete the construction of the main solar energy plant. [passage indistinct]

TASHKENT LAND RECLAMATION CONFERENCE ENDS

GF151419 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Summary] The International Conference on Land Reclamation, which was being held in Tashkent under the auspices of the United Nations, has completed its deliberations. Those participating in the conference heard a number of briefings by Soviet scientists and inspected land reclamation efforts that are being carried out. They acquainted themselves with social and economic developments in the Uzbek SSR.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, the director of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Islamic Republic of Iran, made the following statement: The work being carried out in irrigation projects is indicative of the qualifications of Uzbek irrigation experts. Water gives life and this gives momentum to development. The Uzbek SSR's experience in land reclamation is a very useful example for developing countries.

BREZHNEV URGES U.S. TO RENOUNCE LIMITED WAR

LD201624 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's answer to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent was published here.

"Question: President Ronald Reagan of the United States said recently that the Soviet Union, supposedly judging by conversations of its leaders 'among themselves', considers that victory in a nuclear war is possible. Thereby he tried to justify his course of the accelerated build-up of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

What could you say, Leonid Ilich, concerning this statement of the American President?

Answer: While leaving on Mr Reagan's conscience his remark that he supposedly knows what Soviet leaders are talking about among themselves, I will say the following concerning the substance of the question.

The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, just as of the Soviet people as a whole, are directed at preventing nuclear war altogether, at eliminating the very danger of its outbreak.

Among ourselves we are saying the same that was stated by me publicly from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, namely that it is a dangerous madness to try to defeat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in nuclear war.

I shall add that only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it. No matter what might the attacker possesses, no matter what method of unleashing nuclear war he choses, he will not attain his aims. Retribution will ensue ineluctably.

Such is our principled viewpoint. It would be good if the President of the United States, too, would make a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very data of nuclear attack as a criminal one.

Why should not the United States, may I ask, support the proposal made by the Soviet Union at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning one's not being the first to use nuclear arms?

For if there is no first nuclear strike then, consequently, there will be no second or third nuclear strikes. Thereby all talk about the possibility or impossibility of victory in nuclear war will become pointless -- the question of nuclear war as such will become pointless -- the question of nuclear war as such will be removed from the agenda of the day.

And this is exactly what all peaceloving people on earth strive for, what the Soviet Union and its leadership are consistently working for. So now it is up to the United States and its leadership".

REAGAN REMARKS ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

LD201918 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking before a group of editorial writers on Friday, President Reagan said he could see a nuclear exchange in Europe without such a conflict escalating into an all-out nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the United States. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

According to reports from Washington, worried government officials gathered at the State Department on Monday trying to repair the damage to U.S. foreign policy created by the President's remark. In their opinion, the damage is obvious. For months, if not years, Washington has been urging West Europeans to arm in order to avoid war. West Europeans have been told that new American weapon systems such as medium-range nuclear missiles and the nuetron bomb, to be deployed in Western Europe, were needed as a deterrent, not as a means of aggression. West Europeans have been told that as soon as the allegedly backward West caught up with the Russians talks on arms reduction would be facilitated. But President Reagan's remark on Friday that nuclear war in Europe is possible gives the lie to all previous American assertions and promises.

By his Friday statement President Reagan publicly endorsed Presidential Directive 59, signed by former President Carter. This directive is an official American doctrine of waging a limited nuclear war in Europe and winning it, winning it at the expense of Western Europe and of the Soviet Union. The idea of a limited or tactical nuclear war in Europe is a doctrine of American survival at the expense of many millions of Europeans. At present, the U.S. administration claims that new American weapon systems to be deployed in Western Europe are needed to stop a conventional attack on it. It's not true, because the existing Western nuclear arsenal is more than enough for that. The neutron bomb, medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles are needed to give the NATO countries additional power so that they could weaken the USSR in that limited nuclear war that Washington is planning. With the USSR weakened considerably, and much of Western Europe destroyed, the United States would emerge the survivor. Such is the scenario for Europe worked out by the Pentagon and endorsed by two successive American administrations. Small wonder therefore that Ronald Reagan's remark before a group of editorial writers on Friday was described by some officials as a clumsy statement damaging United States foreign policy. It's damaging to Washington when those who had to be kept in the dark about American intentions come to learn the truth.

SOLTAN SCORES U.S. PRESSURES ON NATO PARTNERS

LD202046 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The NATO defense ministers have gathered in an out-of-the-way city separated from the rest of the world by mountains and a reinforced security service. They are meeting like plotters who would like to conceal their designs from other people. But, despite the veil of secrecy, many things have come to light. The United States' defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, who arrived in Europe a few days before the meeting was quite blunt in proposing the following program: The United States demands, said the defense secretary, that the timetable for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe should be strictly observed. Belgium and Holland must follow the NATO missile decision to the letter, abandoning their doubts and misgivings. The European NATO members must support the American arms build-up program and must take an active part in the process themselves by appropriating more for military purposes. Finally, the American defense secretary insisted that a broad propaganda campaign should be launched to discredit the powerful antiwar movement in Europe. The United States is insisting in effect that NATO should take another step toward nuclear war in Europe. That the United States finds such a war quite acceptable is clear from the latest interview by President Reagan. He said there might be a situation in Europe where there would be an exchange with strikes by tactical nuclear weapons without any big power pushing the all-out nuclear war button. In other words, the United States' President is saying a limited nuclear war is possible, a war in which the White House believes the United States can emerge the victor. As for the possibility of European civilization being erased from the face of the earth, Washington believes the price is quite worth it. But Washington's jingoistic leaders are entertaining vain illusions.

A nuclear conflict starting in Europe, or in any part of the world, is certain to mean the end of the United States itself. There is only one acceptable way to ease international tensions and remove the threat of war. This is by enacting agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security and to limit and reduce nuclear missile armaments. Many people gave a sigh of relief when, after a long procrastination, the United States felt impelled to agree to talks with the Soviet Union about limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. The talks are to start on 30 November in Geneva. As President Brezhnev has declared, the Soviet Union is ready for a serious, honest and constructive dialogue. But the program to build up America's strategic forces announced yesterday by the United States' President, as well as America's ultimatum-like demands that NATO should step up its military preparations, do not indicate that the Washington administration is ready for such a dialogue.

GENERAL SCHWEITZER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' REMARKS NOTED

LD202044 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Anti-Soviet Hullabaloo" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer on military affairs Vladmir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- One gets the impression that officials and semi-official persons in the United States are now competing for making the most absurd anti-Soviet pronouncement. This looks as a sort of autumn competition for the prize of former Defence Secretary Forrestal. It seems that professional anti-Sovietists in the U.S. official departments and amateurs from the U.S. press and world of science decided to emulate former chief of the Pentagon who threw himself out of a window with the outcry: "Soviet tanks are coming."

Hardly a day passes without the world being staggered by a new revelation of some or other American "super patriot" about the "inevitable Soviet military menace."

And quite recently a paranoic, scientist Edward Teller got far ahead in this anti-Soviet competition. Speaking at a congress of the press association of New Mexico state, he frightened out of their senses provincial journalists by declaring that the Soviet Union intends to destroy the United States and to dictate its will to the rest of the world.

But then head of the group of defence problems at the National Security Council of the United States Major General Robert Schweitzer broke ahead on October 19 by coming out with the assertion that the Soviets have launched the offensive and are preparing to deal a strike. Without batting an eyelid, the general declared that the United States is faced with the most serious threat since the time it was founded.

Making an unfavorable comment about American clergymen who, according to Schweitzer do nothing to help combat Soviet presence in Latin America, General Schweitzer informed members of the Association of the United States Army that the Soviet Union has already started the manoeuvres with the aim of seizing oil fields in the Perisan Gulf area.

Being carried away and surprising to the utmost Army specialists in the audience, the military consultant of the White House declared that the Soviet Union has already achieved superiority over the United States as far as intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-carried missiles and strategic bombers are concerned.

Reporter of the Washington POST who covered Schweitzer's speech noted wildly in his item that not a single representative of the administration ever went so far in his statements about Soviet military superiority.

And the general said proudly to Army officers that he disregarded the existing rules concerning statements of officials, preferring to speak the truth about the Soviet military menace, no matter what consequences.

One might expect that the dashing general will not be punished by his superiors in the White House. Quite possibly high ranking representatives of the present administration will be basing their foreign policy statements on General Schweitzer's conclusions and estimates. Things might go even further yet....

WORRY OVER COSTS OF MILITARY BUILDUP REPORTED

LD201228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1227 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct (TASS) -- Speaking in Yorktown, (Virginia), President R. Reagan again called upon the American people to arm themselves. At the same time he hit out at those opposing the colossal expenditure on the arms race which the administration has been making. I am worried, Reagan said, that some people are uncertain about the need for a strong military potential.

The President has every reason to be worried. As the Washington POST wrote the other day, even the conservatives in Congress are beginning to realise that there may not be enough money in the country to meet the huge growth of military expenditure which will amount to $1.5 trillion in the next 5 years.

In this connection attention is drawn to a speech made at the joint economic committee by G. Brown, vice president of Data Resources, a leading research company in the field of economics, who used concrete facts to illustrate the unreality of the administration's claims that the U.S. economy could cope with an increase in military spending without a further sharp increase in inflation. He cited data showing that at the present rate of growth of military spending, the deficit in the state budget in 1982 would amount to $69.9 billion, and in 1984 to $81.7 billion, although, as is known, Reagan has promised to balance the budget by then. In the 5 years of operation of the new military program of the administration, the estimates are that the combined budget deficit will reach the huge sum of $372.8 billion, while the state debt of the United States even now is over $1 trillion.

Brown went on to stress that American industry is simply unable to cope with the huge increase in military production without a sharp curtailment in the civil branches of industry. In other words, he reaffirmed that the administration's assurances that it would be able to provide the United States with "guns and butter" at the same time look absolutely unsubstantiated.

RDF COMMANDER'S REMARKS ON 'BRIGHT STAR' CITED

LD201812 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct, TASS -- The United States continues its brute pressure on Arab countries in a bid to head off further weakening of its position in Egypt.

The commander of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force Lieut. Gen. Kingston, who is to command the forthcoming "Bright Star" military exercises which are to be held in Egypt and Sudan in the beginning of November, said at the annual conference of the Association of the United States Army that he would commit his troops to action without hesitation if the situation called for it. The general boasted that the Rapid Deployment Force could lift first squadrons of tactical aviation to south west Asia within hours and to land combat-ready Marines in just 48 hours.

ASSOCIATED PRESS points out that the Reagan administration regards the "Bright Star" exercises in which several thousand servicemen of the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps are to take part, as a demonstration of U.S. readiness to protect its friends, and a warning to Libya and all other hostile nations which could allegedly exploit As-Sadat's assassination.

According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, active preparations are under way in the United States for these largest ever exercises of U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East. Tanks, armoured personnel carriers and other types of combat equipment began arriving to port Savannah (Georgia). Later they are to be shipped by sea to the Egyptian shores. Units of the 24th Infantry and 82nd Airborne Divisions are to be air-lifted to the area of the exercises.

Remarks Kindle 'Psychosis'

LD210905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2157 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct (TASS) -- Lt Gen R. Kingston, commander of the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force has stated that the troops under his command are ready for combat operations. Speaking at the annual conference of the Association of the United States Army, Kingston said that the contingent of troops entrusted to him numbering 200,000 men is primarily intended for carrying out combat operations in the Near East and in southwest Asia. He stressed that the Rapid Deployment Force is ready for anything, be it a small conflict or a major confrontation.

The bellicose calls by the commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, which is in fact an international gendarme of U.S. imperialism, are fully in accord with the steps taken recently by the United States which are directed toward kindling military psychois in the Near East and toward interfering in the internal affairs of the Arab countries of that region.

U.S. PURSUES GLOBAL 'BLOC-MAKING' POLICY

LD201418 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Bases and Blocs in Pentagon's Plans" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS -- Washington's plans to involve a number of Middle Eastern and African states into the American "Bright Star" exercises, scheduled for early November, are part and parcel of the global bloc-making policy of the United States, aimed at setting up new military bases and aggressive blocs. That is how Middle Eastern observers assess the report that the coming "Bright Star" exercises will double the scale of their predecessors last year and will include the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

In this context commentators recall that since the final disintegration of CENTO in 1979, the Pentagon has not abandoned its attempts to replace it by a new military alliance. This "strategic alliance", according to Washington schemes, should embrace a tremendous region from Africa to Southern Asia and include Israel, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and also Somalia and some other states. This so far non-existing bloc has long been code-named by the Pentagon METO (Middle East treaty organization).

The Middle East is by no means the only region where the United States is sabre-rattling, pressing for new Pentagon bases and building up blocs. There is not a single region of the world with rich natural resources where the United States did not try to compel the peoples to participate in military alignments. Thus, in South-East Asia, where the SEATO bloc at one time ingloriously disintegrated, the United States, allied with Beijing, seeks to impose military functions upon ASEAN. In the southern Atlantic the Pentagon is hatching plans for SATO (south Atlantic treaty organization), where the Republic of South Africa and some Latin American countries are to be involved. A "Pacific community" is to be built up in the Pacific Ocean with clearly expressed military functions. It should be added that the Pentagon has already entangled the Indian Ocean region with a network of its bases in Egypt and Australia, Somalia and Kenya, Oman and South Africa.

Washington needs new military bases and aggressive blocs for the material safeguarding of its gigantic punitive operations. Comparatively not long ago, Indochina was the site of such operations. Today the Middle East is involved, where the Pentagon on the plea of developments in Egypt is strengthening its military presence and preparing a punitive operation against Libya. And tomorrow? Where will Washington tomorrow try to create another "hot spot", seeking to ensure control over manpower and natural resources? What region of the world will Washington seek to convert into a test range for its Rapid Deployment Force?

Such United States policy is essentially international terrorism, elevated to the rank of state policy and brought up to a global scale.

GENERAL SIMONYAN VIEWS U.S. MIDEAST MANEUVERS

LD202350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] U.S. President Reagan has decided to hold wide-scale military maneuvers in the Middle East 9 November through 6 December. We asked Maj Gen Rayr Simonyan, a doctor in military sciences, to comment on the maneuvers and here is his talk:

The coming maneuvers to be carried out by the American Armed Forces in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia are unprecedented. They are in fact an American measure disguised by the participation of a number of Middle Eastern countries. The headquarters of the maneuvers will be at the Egyptian Ra's Banas base which has been leased to the U.S. The American General Kingston, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, will lead the maneuvers which will cover thousands of miles. It is also possible that the scope of those maneuvers could be extended, as was stated by the U.S. State Department.

For one to comprehend the essence of the matter correctly it is necessary to take into consideration that these maneuvers are not the usual ones; rather they are a means of interfering by force in the internal affairs of sovereign Arab countries. A quick analysis of the significance of the maneuvers and also of the statements by official quarters in Washington do not leave any room for doubt that the objective of the maneuvers is to prepare for the invasion of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The New York TIMES, for instance, pointed out that the Reagan administration is drawing up a secret plan for the toppling of the Libyan Government. According to the plans of the American strategists, the United States and the countries neighboring Libya are to take part in the implementation of this vile and dangerous plan. It was decided to use the armed forces of those countries as an advanced military unit charged with spreading military operations. Washington has assigned to Sudan the role of beginning the aggression against Libya. The Sudanese Government is not keeping any secret in this respect. President Numayri told AL-AHRAM that he intends to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage against Libya and that 500 to 600 saboteurs are being trained for this purpose. He added: I say openly that I am going to carry out military operations in Libya, and the United States will support Sudan's war. How is Washington trying to justify this dangerous provocative step? It must be said that the pretexts are old ones: the myth of the Soviet threat and also the Libyan threat to Sudan and Egypt. On the basis of these false allegations Washington claims that the forthcoming maneuvers are merely of a defensive nature. But the myth of this alleged defensive nature misleads no one. The Arab press has pointed out that this myth was thought out in order to weaken the vigilance of the Arab peoples. Furthermore, the adventurous and dangerous actions of the American administration are strongly condemned by the Arab peoples and the world's progressive public opinion.

As regards the Soviet attitude it was clearly outlined in the statement of the Soviet Government addressed to the U.S. administration. It said that the American Government should understand that its actions in Egypt are illegal and escalate the dangerous tension in the whole region. Arab capitals rightly regard this statement as a timely and necessary warning to imperialism not to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

PRAVDA ON U.S. MILITARISM, PRESSURE ON EGYPT

PM201613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 81 p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Washington's Military Path

The roll of military drums continues to emanate from Washington. It seems that the genie of militarism let out of the bottle by the administration is becoming increasingly dangerous.

The Pentagon is thinking up more and more new forms of intensifying the arms spiral, gratifying the manufacturers of death with its plans. A decision has just been taken, AP reports, on the development of a new nuclear missile warhead with a nuclear charge of a "significantly greater" yield than those now existing in American arsenals. There has also been much talk in the United States in the last few days over the creation of a new strategic communications system, on which it is planned to spend $18 billion over the next 5 years. Work on the new system is regarded as a key feature in the program recently announced by President Reagan for the strategic arms buildup, whose cost, as is known, is estimated at $180 billion.

Why does the Pentagon need the new system? It seems that it is to enable the U.S. President to control, as a newspaper puts it, a "protracted nuclear war," which will be achieved by ensuring constant contact with the crews of B-1 bombers, which they want to disperse throughout various bases, including some outside the United States, in order to "increase their invulnerability and ability to make repeated nuclear strikes."

A New York TIMES correspondent, who received his information from "high-ranking officials in government circles," describes in detail the "four options" for waging a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. On reading this report you cannot help imagining Washingtonians, their faces painted with warlike patterns, tomahawks in their hands, whirling in a war dance intended to shake up their "internal and external enemies." Whom are they intimidating? First and foremost, it seems to me, they are intimidating themselves, their own people and their allies.

"President Reagan," J. Harsch, an observer on the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, writes in that newspaper, "is among the fervent admirers of President Theodore Roosevelt, who also propounded in every way the concept of peace through strength. But 'Teddy' always described his policy as one of 'speak softly and carry a big stick.' As for Reagan, he started talking very sharply even before he had a big stick in his hands."

In the Reagan administration's policy the evident bias toward militarism has caused concern even to...former U.S. President Carter. "Everywhere in the world the general opinion is," he could not refrain from saying, "that we place too much stress on the military aspects of any issue and do not do enough to turn the United States into a strong, just, decent, honorable country, reliable as a partner."

Well, as they say, better late than never.... It is a good thing the former president has finally realized what he was unable to grasp while he was in the White House.

Perhaps this will also be understood in time by present U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who now seems to have a firm hold on first place among Washington officials in terms of the abundance of anti-Soviet militarist remarks and statements. On his latest foreign tour -- of Western Europe this time -- the secretary demonstrated his inexhaustible energy and remarkable imagination in this sphere. In Paris he described Soviet military might as a "real and growing threat."

Weinberger went so far as to publicly cast doubt on ...Sweden's neutrality. In an interview for Swedish journalists he stated: "I do not think Sweden is a neutral country." So that is how far you can go in the militarist West!

Why, one wonders, did the American secretary need such an absurd assertion? Did he perhaps want to drive neutral Sweden into NATO?

"Gunboat Diplomacy"

The situation in the Near East has deteriorated sharply. The killing of Egyptian President as-Sadat was speedily used by the United States in order to whip up tension in the region still further, strengthen its own military presence there and make direct threats against sovereign, independent states. Here are some of the military measures undertaken by the United States as a "reaction" to events in Egypt.

The return of 2,000 American Marines from the eastern Mediterranean has been temporarily postponed. Cutting short its stay in Venice, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz has set off for that region, together with its companion, the cruiser Mississippi. At the same time the nuclear cruiser Texas has set off in the same direction, cutting short its stay in Naples. The forces of the American 6th Fleet and the U. S. based Rapid Deployment Force are being maintained in enhanced combat readiness. It is planned to hold broad American military maneuvers in Egypt on 9 November. Under this plan a group of B-52 bombers, carrying bombs, will take off from an airbase in North Dakota. The bombs will be dropped on practice targets on Egyptian territory.

Whether events take place in accordance with the scenario elaborated in Washington or not, one thing is clear. The world is witnessing flagrant pressure on the soveriegn state of Egypt, and that pressure is being exercised by the United States.

What is the cause of such unceremonious U. S. interference in Egypt's affairs. The answer to this question can be found in many press organs, including American ones. It is, perhaps, America's NEWSWEEK which formulates it most comprehnsively and laconically. The killing of the Egyptian President, it writes, "means a serious diplomatic setback for the United States and threatens to undermine President Reagan's entire Near East Policy.

"The Reagan administration," NEWSWEEK adds, "made As-Sadat its leading partner in the defense of Western interests in the Near East, and As-Sadat wilingly agreed to that role. In particular, he 'permitted' Washington to use the airbase at Ra's Banas on the Red Sea as an advance post for the Rapid Deployment Force. He supplied weapons to rebels in Afghanistan and shared with the United States intelligence data on Libya. Fears have now arisen that the process of the strengthening of Egyptian-U. S. ties may slow down."

Yes, all this is probably true. Only it is not clear why Washington thinks that as a result the United States has a right to interfere in events in Egypt. What is happening in that country may or may not please the people across the ocean. But nobody has given the United States the right to resort to a policy of flagrant diktat.

A broad response was aroused in the world by the USSR Government's statement to the U. S. Government. Commenting on it, Western observers draw attention to the words that "what is happening around Egypt must affect the Soviet Union's security interests, and it will watch the development of events attentively."

There is much to indicate that these events are as yet developing in a dangerous direction. The American press reports on a military action against Libya planned by the U. S. Military command and timed to coincide with the November maneuvers mentioned above. In this connection, in the course of the maneuvers subunits of the Rapid Deployment Force are to be airlifted from the United States to Sudan, near the Libyan border.

It is planned to draw up the main forces of the 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra, near Libya's shores. In order to distract attention, some Egyptian and Sudanese sub units will be added to the American Troops taking part in the so-called maneuvers. President Numayri of Sudan made an eloquent admission when he stated that in the event of a military conflict with Libya, the United States has promised to help Sudan with its own troops.

Preparing the ground for direct military intervention in the Near East, the Washington administration is whipping up the propaganda ballyhoo over Libya's "agressive aspirations." But these tricks will hardly confuse anyone. The United States is once again appearing to the world in the role of world gendarme trying to dictate its will to the peoples.

In the complex international situation, which has recently deteriorated as a result of the imperialist circles' aggressive policy, all people of good will must again step up their efforts in the struggle for a bright future for mankind.

PEOPLES OF THE WORLD: RESOLUTELY REFUFF THE AGGRESSIVE INTRIGUES OF IMPERIALISM, MILITARISM AND REVANCHISM:

LET US CURB THE ARMS RACE, DEEPEN DETENTE AND ELIMINATE THE THREAT OF WAR:

SUPPORTERS OF PEACE: INCREASE YOUR EFFORTS IN THE SACRED STRUGGLE FOR THE GREATEST RIGHT -- THE RIGHT TO LIFE:

CONSISTENTLY ADVOCATE THE PROHIBITION OF NEUTRON WEAPONS AND OTHER TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION: "NO" TO NUCLEAR WAR:

PEACE FOR THE WORLD: [Passage in boldface]

These CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are winging their way across the earth, lifting up the peoples in the struggle for peace and giving them confidence in the ultimate victory of their rightful cause.

U.S. SEES 'RIGHT' TO CONFRONT 'WORLDWIDE THREAT'

PM201355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 81 p 6

[V. Nekrasov article: "The Export of Counterrevolution in a New Guise"]

[Text] The foreign policy of Western countries is influenced increasingly by the difficulties experienced by capitalist society as a result of the further exacerbation of its general crisis. The sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, is closely associated with the narrowing of the sphere of imperialist domination in the world and the exacerbation of internal contradictions within capitalist countries and of the rivalry between them. "Adventurism and willingness to gamble with mankind's vital interests for the sake of one's own narrow, selfish goals," Comrade I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Party Congress --"These things are manifested in a particularly naked fashion in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The U. S. ruling clique, in union with reactionary circles in the other NATO countries, hopes with the help of the arms race, military-political confrontation with the world of socialism, and the use of force against the national liberation movement to be able to implement far-reaching plans for regaining its positions in the world, particularly by means of exporting counterrevolution. Thus Lenin's prediction, which he hade as long ago as 1918, is once again confirmed: "The transition from capitalism to communism is a whole historical epoch. Until it is ended the exploiters will inevitably cling to the hope of restoration, and this hope will turn into attempts at restoration.

The world today is witnessing preparations on the part of imperialist forces for one such attempt to restore their former influence. Let us note, first of all, the adventurist nature of the actions of American imperialism, which, while creating increasingly sophisticated and pernicious types of weapons of mass destruction, has begun to propagandize the admissibility of using these weapons to whip up political tension and to lay claim to domination over other countries and peoples.

However, the military-strategic equilibrium between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the general change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of real socialism and its allies -- all this makes Washington's plans unpromising. "Many statements made by the new Washington authorities," G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, says, "indicate a desire to mistake wishes for reality, and adherence to the old myths concerning the position of strength and U.S. domination which have long been lost." As the Italian bourgeois weekly ESPRESSO put it, the United States, which lacks a historical memory because of the specific features of its development, is unable to accept the world as it is.

All this does not make the American militarists' war preparations any less dangerous. Looking at the world, in the words of a West German journalist, "as though through the slit in a tank turret," they constitute a threat to human civilization.

Figures in Reagan's administration unhesitatingly proclaim that U.S. interests, as they understand them, are higher than the norms and customs of international law and existing treaties and agreements. The President himself permits himself in public statements to cite the old boast of American chauvinists: "God entrusted suffering mankind to America."

The political thinking of the present American administration is characterized by the overemphasis in every way of alleged world interests and U.S. "responsibility," the aim being to mask the hegemonist claims of American monopoly capital with respect to the rest of the world. "Our interests are worldwide," Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger states, "and the threat we are confronting is a worldwide threat." Secretary of State A. Haig talks about the "national mission, which is to restore a structure in the world community that accords with the American people's ideals." That is how they substantiate their claims to the "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of any state whose social system or political structure does not suit Washington, the "right" to export counterrevolution.

Under cover of talk about the "Western World's interests" and "concern for its future," in particular with regard to the uninterrupted supply of energy sources and other raw material, efforts are being made to involve all the NATO countries, as well as Japan, Australia and the terrorist regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America which are dependent on American leadership, in the implementation of plans for exporting counterrevolution. Washington proclaims that "the entire globe is in effect NATO's concern."

Hence the Reagan administration's continuing pressure aimed at making the allied countries maximize the buildup of their own military spending and the demands for West European NATO members to take part in possible "collective" military actions in the Persian Gulf region or in other regions outside the North Atlantic Treaty's sphere of operation. Washington would have no objection to placing on a footing of primarily military-political planning the annual meetings of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist states, who have hitherto met with a view to discussing economic problems. This is indicated by the recent meeting of the "seven" in Ottawa.

The situation in Europe today is being exacerbated both as a result of increased war preparations by imperialist circles in the United States and a number of NATO countries, and also because of active attempts by the imperialists to erode the socialist community by interfering in the community countries' internal affairs, organizing provocations and ideological sabotage and waging psychological warfare.

The forces of imperialist reaction are striving particularly actively at present to exploit the events in Poland in order to discredit the socialist system, ideals and principles. There is no doubt that imperialism's political strategy centers are now aware of the determination of the socialist community countries to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium in Europe and in the world as a whole. In these conditions the main task which these centers set themselves is that of breaking up the socialist community, as a result of which imperialist circles hope to change the correlation of forces and to attempt to export counterrevolution directly within the socialist world.

The socialist countries, replying absolutely and unambivalently to imperialism's intrigues, declare that the defense of socialist gains in Poland is inseparable from questions of the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state, its security and the inviolability of its borders, and is of vital significance for the whole socialist community.

The imperialist circles' aggressive policy is targeted on extensive regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America which, in the opinion of the strategists of imperialism, play an important part in the correlation of forces in the modern world. Imperialism's unceasing attempts to cooperate with the Beijing hegemonists to export counterrevolution to Afghanistan are widely known. This is being done by creating bases for training bandit detachments on the territory of countries bordering on the republic and sending saboteurs, weapons and subversive literature into its territory. Subversive activity is being carried out openly against Kampuchea and Angola, Cuba and Nicaragua. The American military, in the guise of "advisers," is participating directly in the reactionary junta's bloody war against the people of El Salvador and is supporting the terrorist regimes in Chile, South Korea and South America.

The economic and social instability in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which is growing largely through the fault of imperialist forces, is what Washington calls "security problem number one" and is used in pursuing the policy of interference in the internal affairs of the states of these regions. The imperialist export of new forms of counterrevolution consists in attempting to consolidate the reactionary forces and regimes in "third world" countries by supplying them with large consignments of weapons and pressing them to conclude regional military alliances under U.S. auspices. On the other hand, in order to ensure the export of counterrevolution, every effort is made to destabilize the situation in developing countries that have regimes unsuitable to Washington.

Washington and other Western capitals regard as their assistants the feudal-tribal and bourgeois circles frightened by the upsurge of the peoples masses' revolutionary movement and often ready, therefore, to make a deal with imperialism. To get these circles on its side the Reagan administration is making wide use of the myth, elaborated by its political strategists, of the "international terrorism" allegedly inspired by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and portrays itself as the champion of "legality" and "order."

What do I mean? Let me cite just examples from the most recent past. The U.S. administration takes the liberty of overtly interfering, in the form of military supplies and the dispatch of so-called "instructors," in El Salvador's internal affairs in order to support the country's ruling junta, which is rejected by its own people and has no international standing. The U.S. administration has essentially admitted that it provoked the armed incident involving aircraft in direct proximity to Libyan territory. By using its veto in the UN Security Council it protected the South African racists' aggression in Angola from official international censure. Meanwhile, according to the U.S. press, CIA conspirators have their sights on the leaders of progressive movements in a number of liberated countries. Recently the United States has been exerting crude pressure on a sovereign state -- Egypt -- in connection with the events that have taken place there, and it is pursuing a policy of diktat vis-a-vis other states in the region.

The militarization both of economic life and of the political thinking and mood of the masses in the imperialist countries, as is most graphically manifested in the United States, is seen as essential to the pursuit of the imperialist policy of exporting counterrevolution. "The most profound change in U.S. foreign policy under Reagan is its militarization," Canada's GAZETTE writes. "The administration bases its policy on the premise that stability comes through military might and that economic and social factors can be assigned a secondary role."

U.S. public figure D. Ellsberg, who is known for his active participation in the struggle against the U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, provides a glimpse of one of the prerequisites of this dangerous process. According to the view expressed in the journal INQUIRY, the Reagan administration sees the prospect of a "new Vietnam" -- that is, military intervention in parts of the world where other measures are not bringing Washington the expected results. And U.S. aggressive circles are prepared to threaten to use the neutron weapon, which is capable of destroying people while leaving intact items of material value such as oilfields and other sources of the material resources needed by imperialism.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are regarded by Washington as the main obstacle to the implementation of its interventionist designs. Therefore bourgeois propaganda is conducting a hysterical campaign intended to distort the meaning and goals of Soviet foreign policy and to justify, by citing the "Soviet threat," the desire to swell imperialism's military muscles to the limit. These unscrupulous methods currently serve as the weapon of imperialism's ideological and political onslaught against all the progressive peace-loving forces in general and as the cover for the policy of exporting counterrevolution.

The vitally important interests of all peoples adamantly demand resolute opposition to the U.S. administration's reckless actions. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries resolutely oppose interference in other states' affairs and the violation of their sovereignty. Alien to them is the desire to impose their system on anyone. At the same time, today as at all times in the past, they regard as intolerable -- nay, criminal -- any attempts to export counterrevolution. Respect for the will of the peoples and for their desire to decide their own internal affairs for themselves without outside interference and to effect the revolutionary transformations of their own society would contribute to the establishment of lasting peace for all mankind.

SOVIET WEEKLY INTERVIEWS U.S. AGRICULTURALIST

PM191129 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41 Signed to Press 5 October 1981 publishes on page 21 under the headline "For Mutually Advantageous Cooperation" a 1,400-word correspondent interview with John Krystal, a "prominent U.S. agricultural specialist and public figure" and one of the "initiators of the development of U.S.-USSR cooperation in the sphere of agriculture," who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada. Krystal outlines his impressions of Soviet agriculture and of Soviet-U.S. cooperation, criticizing the U.S. grain embargo and stating that "the USSR and the United States and the cause of peace stand to gain from mutual cooperation. We must not wait for new agreements, we must begin to honorably fulfill the agreements reached earlier." Krystal goes on to discuss U.S. agriculture and also U.S. policy on the neutron weapon and arms control.

PRESS ASSESSES WEST'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN' ACTIVITIES

UN Discussion, EEC Initiative

LD161906 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- Coordination of anti-Afghan actions with China is an important element of American strategy demonstrating the actual merging of the imperialists and the Beijing leaders, writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

"In their attempts to delude the world public about their responsibility for unleashing and escalating the undeclared war against Afghanistan, its organisers have made a big effort to impose on the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly the discussion of the so-called 'Afghan question,' in effect interference in the domestic policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and those directions of its external ties which are the exclusive prerogative of the Government of Afghanistan and are not within the competence of international organizations," the paper writes. "If the 'Afghan question' is to be raised at the General Assembly then it is necessary to discuss concrete and clearly confirmed facts of armed interference in the internal affairs of a United Nations member state and at the same time to work out effective measures of curbing the aggression."

"In this case," IZVESTIYA continues, "the representatives of some Western countries would have to explain why their governments are conniving at and in a number of instances are openly assisting the subversive activities of the emigre scum and their patrons against the DRA."

"At the same time," the paper says, "the West European circles are giving every possible publicity to an 'initiative' concerning Afghanistan set forth at the latest session of the EEC. This is a stillborn 'initiative' and it was known from the outset that it has no future. After all one cannot seriously believe that the DRA Government will consent to an international conference which, in the first place, would undertake to decide what social system suits Afghans and, in the second place, would rule out the participation of representatives of Afghanistan in the talks. And it is this that is the essence of the 'initiative.'

"We see a different, constructive approach, a sense of realism in the proposals contained in the August 24 statement of the DRA Government. It is in them that the West can find an answer to the question how soon the Soviet Union will withdraw the military contingent from Afghan territory.

"It is obvious that the August proposals, while retaining unchanged the fundamental principles of the DRA Government's approach, by their flexibility and realism make much easier the road to a political settlement and consequently, to the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. They are a clear and the only reasonable alternative to the criminal policy of the United States and the other organisers of the anti-Afghan aggression which are doing everything to prevent the liquidation of the very dangerous seat of tension in Southeast Asia."

Thatcher Visit to Pakistan

LD170852 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting on Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to Pakistan, writes today: "Thatcher did not pose before cameras arms in hand, threateningly aiming in the direction of the DRA's border as was done by some male Western visitors. However, that 'shortcoming' was well compensated by speeches which were not lacking in bellicose ardour and provocative calls." The newspaper points out that the British prime minister's tour only added fuel to the fire of the undeclared war being conducted by the forces of reaction against Afghanistan. The tour showed once again that London's foreign policy is pursued in accordance with Washington's global expansionist plans.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that Pakistan, whose leaders quite recently boasted of their country's joining the Nonalined Movement and stated a desire to pursue a policy in accord with the principles of the movement, increasingly turns into a puppet of imperialist and reactionary forces. Suffice it to say, the newspaper points out, that Islamabad, in exchange for lavish U.S. military aid, expressed readiness to provide military bases in its territory for the Pentagon. New facts coming to light indicate: The geopoliticians from Washington and London, with the Beijing leaders' assistance, are pushing Islamabad on to a slippery path of becoming a regional gendarme.

The Pakistani regime, rejecting the DRA's constructive peace initiatives, allowed its country to be converted into an anti-Afghan springboard, the article stresses.

AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES SEMINAR

LD201308 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 20 Oct, TASS -- A seminar was held here of lecturers of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in charge of the system of party studies in the capital and Kabul Province to mark the opening of the new school year in the system party-political education. Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered the report on the role of party-political education and on raising its level amidst party members. He urged the participants in the seminar profoundly to study the process of revolutionary development in Afghanistan and to carry the truth, aims and purposes, set by the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the broad mass of the working people. The members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, he emphasised, must resolutely rebuff in their activity the propaganda of the enemies of the April revolution.

"Our internal policy," Ziray went on to say, "rests on drawing the working people of the country into a solution to the problem of safeguarding security, their participation in public affairs and the building of a new society with due consideration for religious, national, historic and cultural traditions."

In foreign affairs, he said, we strive for an end to any intervention into our domestic affairs and to aggression against our revolutionary state. The peaceful aspirations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he emphasized, were clearly formulated in the government's statements of May 14th, 1980, and August 24th this year.

It is the task of all members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to profoundly study the essence of the party's internal and foreign policy and to make the mass of the working people aware of it. The revolution in Afghanistan is irreversible. There are no forces that could shake it, he emphasized.

IZVESTIYA CITES AFGHAN REBEL'S 'CONFESSIONS'

PM191325 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 October 1981, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a 1,300-word Kabul dispatch from correspondent M. Rostarchuk headed "Confessions of a Former Dushman." Rostarchuk relates the story of a self-confessed former member of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, who describes his activities in that organization, which, according to Rostarchuk, is characterized by the "desire to conceal its activity, long since stained with the blood of hundreds if not thousands of Afghan patriots, in the white robes of Islamic believers." "Former dushman" (Fulad Almaz) describes life at the party's headquarters in Pakistan and at the refugee camps, asserting that "every day there are more people who want to get out of that hell and return to their motherland" but are afraid of reprisals. He himself "achieved his hope" and now wants, he says, to "fight against those who deceived me and many others under cover of the Koran, those who made me and people like me kill their compatriots."

WESTERN SUPPORT FOR POLISH 'ANTISOCIALISTS' HIT

LD211028 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has been held in Warsaw to discuss the situation in the country and the party's tasks in implementing the decisions of its special ninth congress. The meeting elected Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of party first secretary. A statement approved unanimously by the meeting points out that the situation in Poland remains extremely tense. The situation in the economy is catastrophic. The national income has dropped considerably, the domestic market has been disorganized, the nation's material foundations are at stake. What is the cause of all these difficulties? Anything but inaction by the government, the statement says. In the last few months the party and the government have been taking steps to normalize the situation in the country. It will have undoubtedly improved were it not for the resistance of groups which are not interested in that. There's no way to overcome the crisis as long as what Wojciech Jaruzelski calls the blockade exists in Poland, which groups, mainly within the Solidarity leadership, are applying to areas of economic and social life.

As it was pointed out at the meeting, the Solidarity leadership had unilaterally broken agreements with the government. It was trying to dominate everyone and dictate its will to the nation. The trade union's top claim is that they are acting in the interests of workers. Its congress in Gdansk revealed how demagogic those claims were. Workers' genuine interests were not discussed there. There were so few workers among the delegates that they could not have say in the congress's decisions. As for the Solidarity extremists, they did not care in the least about workers' interests. Since the Gdansk congress it has become particularly clear that they are using the trade union to meet their political ends and destroy socialism in Poland. Hence attempts to whip up tension, exacerbate the economic crisis and disrupt the distribution of food. Objectively, from the social standpoint, these attempts are aimed against people who bear the brunt of the existing situation. The situation, therefore, calls for more drastic action against antisocialist counterrevolutionary elements.

The party's Central Committee believes that the republic's supreme bodies of government must use, if need be, the powers given to them by the Constitution and defend the vital interests of the people and the state. The statement attaches primary importance to the need to expose in the eyes of the Polish people contacts between domestic antisocialist groups and foreign centers set up to combat socialism. [as heard] These contacts are extremely broad. More than 400 subversive organizations of all kinds are supporting and equipping counterrevolutionary groups in Poland through legal and illegal channels. These organizations are operating from the United States, Britain and a number of other Western countries. They have the blessing of the governments of these countries who only pay lip service to the need for noninterterference in the affairs of Poland. Another graphic illustration of the demogogic nature of their stand was a news conference in Washington which coincided in time with the work of the full-scale meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. A spokesman for the American State Department declared there that only through a moderate policy could domestic contradictions be resolved in Poland. This pronouncement can only be assessed as another effort to impose on Poland solutions suitable for the United States.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES BULGARIAN JUBILEE MEETING

LD201956 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Oct, TASS -- "All the successes that were achieved by the Bulgarian people under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party and that are now the common asset are the result of its unshakable belief in the ideas and cause of socialism and communism, the result of its selfless work," said Todor Zhivkov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

He spoke today in Sofia at the celebration meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other bodies on the occasion of the "day of the Bulgarian state", one of the 13 celebration days to mark the 1300th anniversary of the formation of the state of the Bulgarians. Taking part in the meeting were also delegations and representatives of more than 100 countries and a number of international organizations.

"Being a member of the close-knit family of socialist countries is of the decisive significance for the People's Republic of Bulgaria", Todor Zhivkov said. "It is only as a firm and inseparable link of the socialist community that our state and our people can successfully protect their independence and territorial integrity, increase their socialist gains".

He declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue tirelessly developing and widening many-faceted cooperation with member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, will be contributing to the strengthening of the might of the fraternal community.

Cordial greetings and wishes of new successes in the construction of developed socialist society on the ancient Bulgarian land expressed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev were conveyed to the participants in the meeting and, through them, to the entire Bulgarian people by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov who then took the floor.

"The bonds of long-standing friendship link our country and Bulgaria", he said. "It is known that in the struggle for freedom and independence the Bulgarian people relied many times on firm friendship of our people. The liberation from the Ottoman yoke in the past century, the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship went down in the chronicle of Russian-Bulgarian, Soviet-Bulgarian brotherhood.

"Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is strengthening and developing with every year. The process of mutual spiritual enrichment of our peoples is widening", Vasiliy Kuznetsov said. "The increase of the ties of our countries in all spheres means one of the most important conditions of the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. We have all grounds to say that Soviet-Bulgarian relations built on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, sincere friendship and comradely mutual assistance, on the principles of socialist internationalism set one of the examples of truly fraternal ties between socialist countries."

ARKHIPOV, PATOLICHEV MEET BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

PM201501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 14 October I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and had a talk with him on questions concerning Soviet-Bulgarian economic relations. On the same day a talk took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Lukanov. There was discussion of questions of the further expansion of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI MEETS WITH TALYZIN, FADDEYEV

LD121332 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has arrived in Moscow. He will take part in the CEMA Executive Committee session. The Hungarian politician, who is the current chairman of the Executive Committee, was received by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Talyzin and CEMA Secretary Faddeyev.

VISITING FRG MINISTER MEETS WITH BREZHNEV

'Frank, Friendly' Talk

LD211130 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Johannes Rau, prime minister of the FRG's North Rhine-Westphalia Land, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Their conversation was devoted to topical questions of Soviet-West German relations and present-day international situation.

The participants in the conversation unanimously pronounced for further development of fruitful, mutually advantageous Soviet-West German cooperation in various spheres of the basis of the Moscow treaty of 1970 and of other agreements and understandings reached between the two countries and first of all those reached at summit level.

Over the past ten years the USSR and the FRG have done a good deal to get to know each other better and to lay the foundations of mutual trust and to establish cooperation in many fields. A unanimous opinion was expressed that such course meets the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the maintenance of good-neighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG is a big factor of stability in the European Continent and in the international arena as a whole. Efforts to ease international tension and to lessen the dangers connected with military confrontation in Europe, particularly in the nuclear fields, are essential for the development and deepening of this cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the consistent character of Soviet foreign policy aimed at removing the threat of war, at deepening detente and at developing peaceful contacts with other states.

Appraising the international situation that has taken shape, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the boundless, totally unjustified fanning of the scope of armament and the tendency towards the use of the territories of their countries as a springboard and a lighting arrester in a nuclear war planned by some people are an international-development trend which promises nothing good to the peoples of Europe. The Soviet Union advocates concrete and effective agreements on restraining the nuclear arms race and lowering the level of military confrontation. A strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security of the sides is the key to reaching such agreements.

The Soviet Union will show the maximum of good will, striving to reach such understandings which would lessen in practice the danger of outbreak of nuclear war and would strengthen the security of the peoples of Europe and of other countries.

Johannes Rau, for his part, set out the FRG Government's stand on the question of maintenance of peace in Europe, emphasizing that to the people of the FRG the preservation of peace is the question of its very existence. The Government of the FRG, he pointed out, welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and will promote their success in every way. It hopes that the negotiations will soon lead to positive results and will make it possible to achieve reduction in the sides' nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of mutuality.

Leonid Brezhnev and Johannes Rau pointed out the immense importance in the present-day conditions of the maintenance of a wide dialogue between states with a veiw to overcoming differences and tension and to strengthening the foundations of peace. A considerable role in this respect, in the conviction of the participants in the conversation, can be played by the forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other leading figures of the FRG.

The conversation passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

DPA on Brezhnev Talk

LD210930 Hamburg DPA in German 0839 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (DPA) -- The North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister Johannes Rau was received in the Kremlin Wednesday by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev. Rau said that he passed on a verbal message from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In it Schmidt expressed the wish that Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range weapons beginning in Geneva at the end of November will produce tangible results "as quickly as possible".

Rau has been in the USSR since the beginning of the week holding political discussions. Besides economic matters, disarmament has played an important part in Rau's meetings with Soviet representatives. In them Rau stressed many times that limiting the number of medium-range weapons in Europe could lead to more than just the abandonment of the deployment of new U. S. weapons. Rau was optimistic about the prospects for success at the Geneva negotiations.

Schedule of Activities

LD201218 Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The North Rhine-Westphalian prime minister, Johannes Rau, on Tuesday laid wreaths at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and at the German soldiers' cemetery in Lyublino, southeast of Moscow. Rau has been in the Soviet capital since the beginning of the week for political talks. World economic issues and German-Soviet trade relations were the central concern of the talks on Tuesday with the director of the World Economics and International Relations Institute, Nikolay Inozemtsev.

According to plans, on Wednesday Rau intends to meet the first deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department and former Soviet Ambassador to the FRG, Valentin Falin. A meeting with state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev, who is to come to Bonn in a month, is considered probable.

Further on Kostandov Meeting

LD200918 Hamburg DPA in German 1719 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (DPA) -- Moscow wants the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic to jointly build a plant to produce petrol from coal. Soviet Deputy Premier Leonid Kostandov, who had mentioned the project to the Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lamsdorff 3 weeks ago, at a meeting in Moscow today with Prime Minister Johannes Rau of North Rhine-Westphalia suggested the early appointment of a joint working group. He said that the plant, to be built in central Siberia, is to produce 50,000 tons of petrol per annum.

The coming visit to Bonn by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet president and party chief, formed the background to Rau's visit to the USSR. Within a few hours he met three high-ranking Soviet officials. This represents a change of plan. The Soviet side has repeatedly said that it expects Brezhnev's visit to result in the widening of political and economic relations between both countries.

Rau first met his host, Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Solomentsev suggested the deepening of relations between the two largest states of both republics. Rau said that Bonn was responsible for foreign policy and refused the Soviet suggestion of concluding a partnership agreement between North Rhine-Westphalia and the RSFSR.

The German participants in Rau's talk with Konstandov were surprised when Konstandov recalled the steel pipes embargo of the early 1960's in critical terms. According to German sources, Rau, clearly alluding to U.S. misgivings said that the Federal Republic would not be intimidated in its trade with the USSR. Konstandov, co-chairman of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, said that relations between both states had perceptibly strengthened of late and had been placed on a 'solid level.'

One of the leading Soviet experts on Germany, Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in his talk with Rau praised Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's services in starting negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe. Rau told him that the peace demonstration in Bonn on 10 October had not been anti-American but had been directed chiefly against the arms race in East and West.

Soviet media had studiously represented the demonstration as anti-American.

FRG'S EGON BAHR INTERVIEWED ON BREZHNEV VISIT

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- "When Bonn and Moscow did reach mutual understanding in the interests of peace, that was detrimental to nobody," said Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Bundestag's Subcommittee on Control Over Armaments and Reduction of Armaments, who gave an interview to the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in connection with the coming visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG.

My hopes, pinned on the visit, can be expressed very simply," said Egon Bahr. "First, I hope that the coming meeting will be held in line with the traditions that were already established during meetings between leaders of our countries. Though we are witnessing a certain deterioration of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, both our states can continue their cooperation. Moreover, I believe that our mutual relations can promote an improvement in the relations between the two great powers."

"Second, I hope, and I have no doubt, that our states are concerned at the need of ensuring military equilibrium in Europe," stressed Egon Bahr. "We are against any doctrines of superiority. We are for equilibrium of forces. These are not tactical considerations but the question of durable significance."

"Third, I hope that we shall be able to ensure a further development of our economic cooperation. I am confident that expansion of the Soviet-West German economic cooperation creates an additional factor of strengthening peace."

Egon Bahr noted that Leonid Brezhnev's coming visit assumed a particular significance since it is to take place at a time preceding the planned negotiations on medium-range missiles. "The United States and the USSR have this weapon. But this question is also of vital significance for the FRG. This is why in the present-day international situation the visit assumes an exclusive significance." Continuation of the policy of detente is of fundamental significance...there is no alternative now to the policy of detente, said Egon Bahr.

FALIN VIEWS U.S., USSR, FRG INTERACTION

LD201254 Hamburg DPA in German 1222 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (DPA) -- Soviet diplomat and former Ambassador to the FRG Valentin Falin has disputed the claim that the Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge into relations between the FRG and the United States. In an interview with the Soviet press agency APN, the former Soviet ambassador in Bonn explained that it is not in his country's interests that the broad and varied relations between the FRG and the United States should be broken off. "We gain nothing from that," said Falin, who is now first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department. The USSR itself seeks to achieve good relations with the United States.

However, that does not mean, Falin said in the interview, which was passed to DPA Berlin on Tuesday, that the Soviet Union subordinates its relations with the FRG "to the viewpoint, attitude or interests of any foreign power, whoever it might be."

TRUD REPORTS ON FRG TU LEADERS' MEETING

PM161231 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU's Invitation"]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] (FRG) consisting of H.-O. Vetter, chairman of the DGB, and (E. Kristoffersen), chief of the DGB international section, arrived in the USSR on 11 October at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

On 12 October talks began in the Palace of Labor. Taking part on the AUCCTU side are A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; V.P. Provotorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU international section; and on the DGB side H.-O. Vetter, chairman of the DGB; and (E. Kristoffersen), chief of the DGB international section. There was a businesslike friendly exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides.

The talks will be continued.

NETHERLANDS REJECTS LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR CONCEPT

LD211037 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The Hague, 21 Oct, TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands categorically rejects any idea of a limited nuclear war, particularly in Western Europe. This is said in a statement published here by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands.

It is said in the statement that the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands had authorised its ambassador in Washington to contact immediately the U.S. State Department and ask for explanations concerning President Reagan's statements on the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. A similar question was addressed to the U.S. ambassador in the Hague.

NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS CONVENE IN SCOTLAND

Europe's Anti-War Sentiment

LD201346 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 20 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] London, 20 Oct, TASS -- The NATO Nuclear Planning Group began its session today in the Scottish city of Auchterarder. Defence ministers from 13 countries will examine at the meeting, described by London press observers as "critically important," questions of the nuclear strategy of the United States and NATO. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of the program of deploying American cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

British newspapers point out that the Washington administration follows with alarm the mounting anti-war sentiments in Western Europe and the movement of protest against the transformation of the European Continent into a U.S. nuclear arsenal. MORNING STAR stresses today that the Pentagon boss, Caspar Weinberger, has, therefore, to organise actions to counter the mounting revolt against the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain and other West European NATO countries. Weinberger has toured a number of West European countries and had a chance to see for himself the scale of anti-war sentiments in the continent.

The session opened at a time when the fears of the West European public as regards possible catastrophic consequences of the Washington administration's nuclear arms race have once again been confirmed. British radio and television gave special prominence in its latest news reports to President Reagan's statement about the possibility of waging a so-called "limited nuclear war" in Europe. A newscaster of the ITV television network stressed in this connection that West Germans expressed concern over the U.S. readiness to sacrifice Europe for the sake of its interests. The BBC company believes that Reagan's statement will complicate the work of the Auchterarder session.

According to PRESS ASSOCIATION agency, the session, held in an atmosphere of strict security measures, was opened by Weinberger's speech. The Pentagon chief, according to press reports, will undertake maximum effort to convince NATO allies in the "need" for the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles, by juggling with facts and figures related to the mythical "Soviet military threat."

Weinberger Mission

LD201720 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 20 Oct 81

["Adventuristic Course" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- A two-day meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group started today in Scotland in the atmosphere of great secrecy and under protection of hundreds of agents of the security service and police. Defence ministers of 13 NATO countries (except for France and Iceland) gathered in the hotel "Gleneagles" situated in the Highlands, 64 kilometres away from Edinburgh so as, away from the public, to discuss the plans of the implementation of NATO's decision to deploy 572 U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European countries.

The six months that have passed since the latest meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in Bonn saw the mounting of the anti-war movement in Western Europe. The participants in the movement protested against the United States' and NATO's dangerous nuclear missile plans. A wave of mass demonstrations swept the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands and other countries. Major anti-war manifestations are planned in Paris and London for this weekend.

The autumn action of the peace forces caused profound anxiety of Washington's leaders. U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger who arrived for the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group urged the West European governments to take more decisive measures against those who do not agree with the militaristic course of the U.S. administration.

Concern is caused on the banks of the Potomac also by the prospects of Greece's further cooperation in NATO's military organisation after the convincing victory of the democratic forces at the elections in Greece.

At the meeting in the "Gleneagles" representatives of the United States made an attempt to exert pressure on the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands that have not yet adopted the final decision to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on their territories.

Delivering the report at the meeting, the Pentagon's chief was urging the United States' West European partners in NATO to confirm the 1979 Brussels decision and speed up the preparations for the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in their territories. He announced that those missiles had already been tested in the United States. Much scope in his report was assigned for allegations about the "Soviet military menace." Weinberger resorted to these allegations in an effort to justify the intention of the Reagan administration to turn Western Europe into a U.S. missile-launching range and a potential arena of a "limited" nuclear war.

But it is no secret that the implementation of these adventuristic designs of Washington is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for its European allies and the unleashing of the so-called "limited" nuclear war would bring about the inevitable destruction of European civilisation and death of tens and hundreds of millions of people.

REAGAN-JUAN CARLOS TALKS FOCUS ON NATO ENTRY

PM201347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct -- Talks have been held in the White House between President R. Reagan and King Juan Carlos of Spain, who is in the United States on a 2-day official visit. According to press reports, the main subject of the talks was the question of Spain's entry into NATO. President Reagan made it clear, ABC television noted, that "Washington is seeking to bring Spain into the NATO bloc as soon as possible." For his part the king of Spain expressed himself "in favor of the further consolidation of Spanish-U.S. ties."

Commenting on King Juan Carlos visit to the United States, observers draw attention to the fact that it was timed to coincide with the Cortes discussion of the question of Spain's entry into NATO, voting on which is expected in the next few weeks. The United States, high-ranking White House and State Department representatives stress, has always expressed itself in favor of Spain's joining this military-political bloc, all the More so now. People here point out that Spain's admission to NATO would expand the alliance's "geographical borders" and move them out onto substantial new expanses of the Atlantic.

Despite White House spokesmen's allegations that there are no disputed problems between Washington and Madrid now, in the opinion of informed observers at the talks between the king and the President there was a discussion of the question of agreement concerning U.S. military bases on Spanish territory. Washington POST observer J. Anderson admits that the presence of these bases "is giving rise to resolute protests from the Spanish."

SPAIN WARNED AGAINST JOINING NATO ALLIANCE

LD202104 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "NATO Military Doctrine and Some Aspects of It as It Affects Spain"]

[Text] Spain's possible entry into NATO and its consequent participation in the North Atlantic alliance's military organization pose problems over correlating NATO military doctrine with Spain's own needs. To anyone au fait with the present situation in NATO it must be clear that the bloc's military doctrine is determined by that of the strongest and most powerful member, in other words the United States. Let us analyze some of the essential aspects of present U.S. doctrine with respect to Spain.

It is evident that the United States and therefore NATO have gone over to a policy of confrontation with the countries which are signatories to the Warsaw treaty. It is clear that on joining NATO, Spain will find itself obliged, for the sake of solidarity among allies, to take part in any possible clashes between East and West. There will arise a situation radically different from the present one in which Spain remains aside from world conflicts. The Reagan administration has proclaimed that any conflict in the world, even the most insignificant -- to cite the words of General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- whether it be a coup d'etat, a large-scale attack, an act of terrorism or a war between neighboring countries in some distant region, is more than ever likely to bring with it consequences which are [word indistinct] and capable of affecting America's well-being and national security. This tendency on the part of Washington to proclaim zones of vital interest to the United States in any part of the world in fact threatens to produce a universal conflict and also to implicate the allies of the United States, even against their own interests. Spain will be so affected once it is in NATO.

The U.S. leaders' readiness to use nuclear weapons against a possible enemy poses a real threat to West Europe being turned into a nuclear conflict theater. Clearly, any nuclear war in Europe, even the most limited one, will bring European civilization to an end. In going along with the NATO allies of the United States, the Spanish Government subjects its people to the risk of nuclear extermination if, for instance, the Americans begin a limited nuclear war. By remaining aloof from military blocs, Spain could also remain outside a nuclear conflict. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to sign an agreement with any non-nuclear state, undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against that state provided there are no nuclear weapons stationed or stockpiled on its territory and that they are not transported across such territory.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other U.S. political and military figures are looking at ways to attain superiority over the enemy at sea. One of the reasons the United States is trying to drag Spain into NATO is because of the possibility of using the Spanish islands, coasts and ports as bases for the U.S. fleet controlling some parts of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Bringing Spain into the confrontation on the high seas would lead to militarization of the waters around Spain, thus (?reducing) their peaceful use, and this would be against the interests of the Spanish people. This in turn would damage Spain's traditional trade relations with neighbors and overseas partners. [Words indistinct] this militarization could have a negative effect on an industry of such importance for Spain such as tourism. The U.S. administration is proposing to assume policing functions so as to establish order in the world and not allow changes which might be undesirable for world imperialism.

In order words, the United States is prepared to play world gendarme, crushing national liberation movements around the world and putting the brake on social progress and revolutionary changes the peoples are seeking. It is to this end that the Rapid Deployment Force is being created, and this too will have bases in Spain [words indistinct] NATO. Spain will thus find itself embroiled in Washington's policing operations, which will have detrimental repercussions on relations with countries struggling for their national freedom and economic independence and against new U.S. military colonialism.

There is another important point. With the coming of the Reagan administration the tendency of the United States to adopt unilateral solutions to cardinal problems without consulting the allies has become more marked. Such a policy puts the NATO countries in a position which runs counter to their own national interests and threatens their security and sovereignty. Given its military doctrine, NATO cannot increase military and diplomatic guarantees for the security of Spain. On the contrary, NATO membership will bring considerably greater risk of Spain finding itself drawn into a nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. 'MUTED THREATS' TO GREEK LEADERS NOTED

LD201926 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 81

[By TASS observer Nikolay Baratov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- After a certain confusion and fits of fury caused by the victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and other democratic forces in parliament elections, muted threats could be heard in the United States, addressed to the new Greek leadership. Indicative in this climate is a publication in today's issue of the New York TIMES. The newspaper deplores in an editorial the electoral victory in Greece of a socialist regime with a clearly neutralist slant and plunges into speculation about the future of the new Greek Government. It says, as if in by-passing, that a military coup is not inevitable. [sentence as received]

This remark of the New York TIMES brings to mind what all democratic forces in Greece remember too well -- the operation "Prometheus", or the coup of the "Black Colonels", organized by American special services, which led to the establishment of a regime of terror and repression. By making this poorly veiled "warning" to Greece, the New York TIMES virtually intimidates politicians that have taken over the country.

The United States was obviously displeased with PASOK's electoral programme which provided for Greece's withdrawal from the NATO military wing and from the European Economic Community, and a review of the agreement on the stationing of foreign military bases in Greece, as well as with the PASOK leader Andreas Papandreou's proclaimed intention to work for the return of neutrality, freedom and independence to Greece.

PONOMAREV DEPARTS FOR FRENCH PARTY CONGRESS

LD210958 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 21 Oct, TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee's Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for France on October 21 to attend the Congress of the French Socialist Party on the invitation of its leadership.

FIRST PART OF AFANASYEV ARTICLE ON FRANCE

PM201211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[Part 1 of V. Afanasyev article: "France in Our Time: Under the Sign of Change." Part 2 of the article is published in the 20 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1]

[Text] I have paid many visits to France -- that splendid country famed for its history, its inestimable contribution to world civilization and its labor and revolutionary traditions.

What a fantastic constellation of names, each one the pride of world culture. In science and technology there are Descartes and Pascal, Lavoisier and Pasteur, Becquerel and Langevin, Louis de Broglie and the Joliot-Curie husband-and-wife team. In literature and art there are Hugo and Dumas, pere and fils; Stendhal and Balzac; Jules Verne and Zola; France, Barbusse and Rolland; Courbet and Rodin. Too many to enumerate them all!

France was the cradle of socialist thinking, albeit utopian (Saint-Simon and Fourier), and -- which is particularly valuable -- of socialist practice. Here, in the heart of the country, the Paris Commune, the world's first worker state and prototype of the dictatorship of the proletariat -- was proclaimed in March of the now distant year of 1871. And for more than a century now, on the last Sunday in May every year, working France comes to the bullet-and-shell-marked wall of the Communards in Pere LaChaise cemetery, where one of the Commune's last battles took place. It comes to pay tribute to the 100,000 victims of reaction.

The commune was drowned in torrents of blood, and the sacrifices were monstrous. But those sacrifices and those deaths were not in vain. They called into being the indisputable axiom of Marxism: A revolution must be able to defend itself. History has not made any exceptions to this axiom, which is why it is an axiom.

We came once again to Paris to visit the Communards' worthy heirs during these fall days of 1981, for the festival of the newspaper L'HUMANITE, the organ of the French Communist Party [PCF] the party of Marchel Cachin and Maurice Thorez, Waldeck Rochet and Jacques Duclos, the party of Georges Marchais. The party which has now been standing guard over the interests of the working class and all working people for more than 60 years, the party which, having experienced both the joy of victories and the bitterness of defeats in the unequal struggle against capital, has managed to maintain its persona and a major role both in the country and in the world communist and workers movement.

In the part of the Parisian working-class suburb of La Courneuve, communists -- from rank-and-file member to the highest leader -- had taken the trouble to create L'HUMANITE'S big diverse, colorful and most importantly, crowded city: More than 600,000 people visited the site during the last 2 days of the festival. And this at the inevitable weekend when everyone who has "wheels" and an out-of-town retreat leaves Paris to rest and to cleanse his lungs of the heavy air saturated with exhaust gases and smoke. The festival's success was further evidence that the PCF is a strong, influential, self-confident party.

Many of the festival's organizers had to swap trades for those few days, from being workers and farmers, engineers, doctors and litterateurs, scientists and office workers they became propagandists and agitators, builders and waiters, cooks and salesmen, organizers of entertainments, barkers and arms of the law.

At first glance, everything seemed to have gotten mixed up at the festival. Politics and economics (by no means cheerful, as we will see later). Commerce (stores and stalls, pavilions and kiosks, and just trays) and catering (restaurants and cafes, snack bars and refreshments), art (a splendid exhibition of works by P. Picasso had been mounted there, not to mention numerous artistic collections -- large and small -- from almost all countries of the world) and sport (stadia, stands and small grounds).

Our Soviet art was represented by Uzbek artistes (the ballerina Malika Akhmedova stood out among them), mimes, masters of the circus and the Siverko amateur ensemble. Our artistes are young and handsome, talented and hard working, and they were prepared to perform and did perform from morning until late evening. All this brought them great success with the visitors to the festival.

And generally speaking, it has to be said that the Soviet pavilion, where PRAVDA's stand had been set up, was packed with visitors. They were interested in literally everything there: political, scientific and artistic literature and, above all, L.I. Brezhnev's books, the colorful photographs and the wall panels reflecting our life. They studied tourist routes around the Soviet land. Their attention was also attracted by the routes flown by Aeroflot, which can transport anyone in comfortable, fast airliners to any corner of the globe. The French took a liking to Uzbek pilaf, and Uzbek skullcaps suddenly became very popular headgear with them.

France itself was represented in all its diversity. All the departments and many regions and places "exhibited" themselves here with their diverse nature, different people, cuisine, costumes and songs and with their cares, concerns and hopes.

The L'HUMANITE festival is, above all, a national festival, but it was also a great international festival: 85 newspapers of fraternal parties and progressive organizations from 77 countries sent their representatives to Paris.

Nonetheless, politics dominated the festival. Politics in the widest sense. Domestic policy, foreign policy. France has a mass of complex, properly speaking domestic problems. But there is no more important problem for French communists and working France than the problem of peace, detente and disarmament. This was spoken of, above all, at rallies, meetings and discussions by the French Communists' leaders, communists at department level, the party rank and file and nonparty working people.

While in France we went through all these "levels" and met many very different people. We listened to French people, spoke ourselves and sometimes argued. Our hosts endeavored to speak to us convincingly about the country's domestic and foreign policy position and about the party and the problems and tasks which it is resolving. They said ardently and sincerely that the French want peace and good, friendly relations and cooperation with our country, while communists want them with the CPSU -- a great internationalist party.

Many different measures were implemented at the festival in defense of peace and against the threat of thermonuclear holocaust. I will tell you of just one of them: more than 110,000 participants signed a petition against the neutron bomb. At the end of the festival huge rolls of signatures were delivered to the American Embassy. This "gift" undoubtedly did not especially please the embassy officials and their bosses in Washington. The French communists' antineutron action will no doubt occupy a worthy place in the worldwide struggle of peace-loving forces.

It is characteristic that it was invariably pointed out in any conversation, argument or discussion that this year's L'HUMANITE festival took place in a new internal political situation. As R. Leroy, member of the PCF Politburo and political director of L'HUMANITE, told journalists, this year the festival is taking place under the sign of change following the leftwing forces' election victory and the inclusion of Communists in the government. It will provide an opportunity to strenthen the ranks of the Communist Party (incidentally, during the 2 days of the festival more than 8,000 new members joined the ranks of the PCF; such a thing has probably never happened before). Working people now need their own party more than ever. The stronger the Communist Party, the more reliably the process of change will be ensured.

So what, then, is France's leftwing government like, what has it done and what does it intend to do, what is the role of Communists in it, and how is the PCF's "state of health"?

On 10 May, in the second round of the presidential election, as is known, Francois Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party, was elected president of France. The 4.5 million voters who cast their votes for PCF Secretary General G. Marchais in the first round of the election (26 April) played a decisive role in his election. Former President V. Giscard d'Estaing, who represented the bourgois parties, suffered a heavy defeat.

Mitterand is by no means a novice in politics. He has repeatedly been a minister, has led the Socialist Party and twice has been a candidate in presidential elections, which he lost. And now he is president of France, which post is endowed with huge, almost unlimited powers.

I observed him in action, as the saying goes, in Moscow in April 1975 during talks between delegations of the CPSU and French Socialists. I remember him as an erudite, experienced, clever and flexible politician, a sociable person, orator and polemist.

Elections to France's National Assembly (parliament) were held in June, as a result of which the leftwing forces won a convincing victory: Their representatives obtained 329 seats (285 Socialists and 44 Communists). The bloc of rightwing parties won 145 seats.

A left-majority government headed by Pierre Mauroy was formed. It included four Communist ministers. They received the posts of minister of state (our equivalent is deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers) and minister of transportation, ministers of health and professional training and minister-delegate to the prime minister for civil service and administrative reform.

Communists were included in the government on the basis of a government agreement between delegations of the Socialist Party and the PCF. In that agreement the parties expressed their allegiance to the originality and the principled positions of each of them. In all spheres they pledged to take the choice made by the country as the basis. And this choice means serious transformations in all spheres of the country's life -- economic, sociopolitical and spiritual.

The choice means a policy of change, and change means new measures to assert social justice and raise the income of the most unfortunate sections of the population. It means a gradual reduction in the working week. It means extending the state sector in the economy -- nationalization. It means the improvement of the economy, its further growth, effective struggle against unemployment, the diminution of social inequality and the democratization of national life.

In the foreign policy sphere it means respect for France's international alliances and a policy aimed at peace and gradual disarmament with a view to simultaneously liquidating military blocs and ensuring both an equilibrium of forces in Europe and throughout the world and every country's security. Both parties advocated starting international talks as soon as possible on the limitation and reduction of arms in Europe.

The Communist ministers did not join the government for form's sake or for prestige but in order to promote the elaboration and realization of a policy in accordance with the interests of the majority of the people, and for the implementation of economic, social and democratic changes. One of the demands is for a reform in radio and television, which must end discrimination against Communists -- a situation whereby journalists with Communist views have not been allowed into radio and television for a quarter-century.

The victory of the leftwing forces in France is not just a change of political power, which happens from time to time in other capitalist countries. This victory, including the participation of Communist ministers in the government, has created a new political situation in the country. This situation opens up broad prospects, but it is complex and contradictory.

The PCF played a decisive role in creating the new political situation both by stimulating the people's movement and by preparing it by means of many concrete actions and demonstrations against big capital and in defense of the working people's rights. It was the PCF which pointed out that the path of profound social transformations is possible and necessary for France. Only this path leads to the surmounting of the profound crisis into which the country was plunged by its bourgeois rulers.

The inclusion of Communists in the government was not an accident, a tactical move nor, still less, a historical anomaly (Communists have been in the government before -- in 1944 and 1945-1947). This inclusion reflects the real distribution of political forces and is the logical consequence of party policy. It is an important turning point in French political life. In joining the government the PCF is fully resolved to do everything to promote progressive change and to justify the hopes and aspirations of the majority of the French.

As the draft resolution of the 24th party congress (to be held next February), adopted recently by a PCF Central Committee plenum, points out, capitalism has reached its historical limit in France. Its preservation and the country's harmonious development are no longer compatible. Every Communist must be clearly aware that the issue of socialism has arisen for the first time in France not as a remote and abstract prospect but as a concrete response to the problems society is encountering.

As for the alliance with the Socialists, it does not presuppose the dissolution of the Communist Party in the leftwing majority but the preservation of its own persona, its autonomy and its role as the revolutionary vanguard. The unity of the leftwing forces does not mean absolute unanimity, particularly on questions of the means by which it is possible to ensure sound social success.

The next report will discuss what the leftwing government has done and what it intends to do.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT

Ponomarev Luncheon

LD201458 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a luncheon here in honour of a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headed by the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat.

Present at the luncheon were USSR Minister Vyacheslav Yelyutin, first deputy ministers of the USSR Yuriy Barabash and Georgiy Korniyenko, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents and other officials.

Boris Ponomarev and Yasir 'Arafat exchanged friendly toasts during the luncheon.

On the same day the PLO delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Press Conference

LD202020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] A press conference by the PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat was held today at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Soviet and foreign journalists. The head of the delegation placed a high value on the talks held in the Kremlin today with Comrade Brezhnev. The Palestinian leader said in part:

[Begin brief Yasir 'Arafat recording fading into superimposed translation into Russian] It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the conversation with the Soviet leader, Yasir 'Arafat says. The talks took place at a time when the international situation in the Near East has become considerably more complicated. Having proclaimed a so-called strategic alliance with Tel Aviv, the United States has turned Israel into the main weapon in fulfilling its plans aimed at establishing political, military and economic domination over the peoples of the Near East. It encourages Israel to continue its expansionist policy with regard to the Arab peoples, to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories and to trample upon the national rights of the Palestinian people and suppress the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for national independence and the right to self-determination. The position of the USSR, 'Arafat went on to say, is based on a correct and objective evaluation of the arrangement of forces in the region. We fully endorse the Soviet proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and we view them as the basis for a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Palesinian leadership and the Palestinian people as a whole, Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude for the selfless aid and support rendered to the Arab people by the Soviet Union. We are proud of the warm relations with the USSR and we intend to develop them at all levels, Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the PLO, said in conclusion.

IOJ Address

LD202300 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- "I am glad to participate in the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, the most representative meeting of democratic journalists," said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and honorary guest of the congress. He delivered a speech today from the rostrum of the forum, which is in its second day in Moscow.

"I am glad to meet with you in the country which is a friend of Palestine, a friend of all Arab peoples fighting against Zionism, colonialism and racial discrimination, in the country which firmly stands on these positions under the guidance of the friend of all peoples fighting for their rights and peace, Leonid Brezhnev," said Yasir 'Arafat.

Describing the situation in the Middle East, he pointed to the danger to the cause of peace and security of the whole planet that heightened in the region because of actions of American imperialism and the growing aggressiveness of Israel.

What has happened in Egypt in October this year, he said, testifies to the Egyptian people's active role in the life of the country.

The Palestinian revolution, stressed Yasir 'Arafat, is firmly on the side of freedom fighters. We demand peace in accordance with international law; we demand a possibility to exercise our right to self-determination, the right to have an independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital, on the native Palestinian land. We demand this because the Palestinian Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are confident, said Yasir 'Arafat, that we shall win since we are backed by the whole of the progressive mankind.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Interview

NC210903 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Visiting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today attacked American and Israeli Mideast policies, and said the European Common Market's initiative for bringing peace to the region was too vague to work. In an interview with the weekly newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Mr 'Arafat said Israeli policy was "entirely controlled by the United States". On the European peace moves, he said: "This initiative exists only in the imagination of its initiators. It's nothing more than words. If it was genuine he would have heard about it." Mr 'Arafat, on an official visit to Moscow, paid tribute to Soviet aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and said the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Mideast conflict could serve as the basis for a just settlement. He called for mechanisms to be set up so that the plan was put into action.

MATERIAL ON POST-ASSASSINATION EVENTS IN EGYPT

Mubarak Referendum, Opposition

PM201543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada and TASS reports: "On the Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 13 Oct (PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada) -- A referendum was held in Egypt today to elect the new president of the country. The name of the sole candidate for the post -- the present vice president of Egypt, H. Mubarak, who is also prime minister, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the ruling National Democratic Party -- appeared on the ballot papers.

On the eve of the referendum, National Democratic Party functionaries mounted broad agitation work in cities and villages, urging people to vote for H. Mubarak. The entire Egyptian press was also involved in this campaign. Two opposition parties -- the Liberal Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party -- declared their support for the candidate.

The opposition National Progressive (left) Party decided to vote against the candidate. The party statement circulated here stresses that this decision was provoked by the fact that H. Mubarak intends to pursue the course of the former president, and in particular to continue the Camp David policy and strengthen the alliance with the United States.

An Interior Ministry communique has been published today about the events in Asyut. According to the communique, not only the Muslim organization At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah [Muslim Society of Renunciation and Repudiation], but also a number of "Islamic associations" were involved in the armed clashes in that city. Their combat groups included both inhabitants of Asyut itself and persons from other cities. Many were dressed in military uniform and had automatic weapons. The final result of the clashes was 135 police and 19 Muslim combatants killed or wounded. The police have been given the order to fire on anybody suspected of involvement in "undermining public order."

Following As-Sadat's assassination and the events in Asyut, a purge was initiated in the army. The dismissal of only 18 officers accused of "religious-extremist sentiments" has been officially reported.

Commenting on the events in Egypt, observers here note that the United States is continuing the militarist intrigues keyed to the events. Yesterday U.S. Ambassador to Cairo A. Atherton officially confirmed that Washington will accelerate deliveries of large consignments of weapons to Egypt.

Washington, 13 Oct (TASS) -- CBS television news notes that on the admission of the Egyptian Government, the plot which led to As-Sadat's murder was much more broadly based than was thought earlier. At present another two participants in the plot are still being sought. Eight army officers responsible for security during the military parade in Cairo have been arrested.

Tripoli, 13 Oct (TASS) -- Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadli, general secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front and former chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists in Tripoli, said: We resolutely oppose Camp David, which aims to isolate Egypt in the Arab World, weaken its military might and draw it into the West's orbit.

As-Sadat's elimination, Ash-Shadli continued, was the result of actions of the whole nation, an expression of the will and desires of the Egyptian people, and a reply to the capitulationist policy and repressions against the country's national-progressive forces. Egyptian patriots are striving to restore democratic freedoms in the country and will not hesitate to use revolutionary violence to safeguard the lawful rights of the people if there is any danger of a new As-Sadat establishing power.

Egypt's return to the ranks of the Arab nation would strengthen the joint efforts of progressive forces in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism. The Camp David agreements do not meet the interests of Egypt or of the other Arab peoples. We are telling the West and the United States that we are fully determined to fight for the restoration in Egypt of all democratic norms, he said.

AWACS Reconnaisance

PM201555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent V. Peresada under the general heading: "On Events in Near East"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct -- The two U.S. AWACS aircraft which arrived at the Cario west military base have carried out their first reconnaissance flights.

According to Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah, the aircrafts' job is to "monitor the situation" in various parts of Egypt, including the border with Libya. The range of the AWACS system means that it will be easy to look deep into Libya -- that is, carry out reconnaisance on the territory of a sovereign state. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that "if necessary" both aircraft can operate in the airspace of Sudan as well as of Egypt.

It is characteristic that the dispatch of the U.S. AWACS aircraft to Egypt met with Israel's "understanding." Citing official sources, Israeli television reported that Tel Aviv will not object to the "measure" taken by Washington. This position is diametrically opposite to the adverse reaction of the Israeli leaders and U.S. Zionist circles, who are obstructing supplies of the same aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Many foreign journalists based here point out that U.S. intrigues in the region are becoming increasingly insidious and dangerous. Yesterday the U.S. State Department asked Egypt and its neighbors to "keep calm" while at the same time announcing that the forthcoming military maneuvers in the Near East "may be expanded." Local observers reckon this means an increase in the U.S. contingent which will be participating in the maneuvers and also longer maneuvers. Moreover, it has come to light that the AWACS aircraft now in Egypt will participate in this militarist action along with B-52 strategic bombers.

Meanwhile, steps are being taken to "further continue the Camp David process." It has been announced that in a week's time an Egyptian delegation will depart for Tel Aviv to hold a further round of talks on "Palestinian autonomy."

Crackdown, Bright Star

PM201605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada, TASS reports: "Situation in Near East"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada) -- Yesterday evening in Muhammad Mazhar street, one of the main streets in Zamalik District, our car was stopped by a police cordon. The reason was obvious. Two people were being marched at gunpoint along the cordoned-off sector of the street. To all appearances they were victims of the broad campaign of arrests carried out in recent days by the security service.

The campaign is spearheaded against Muslim groups in particular the organizations At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah [Muslim Society of Repudiation and Renunciation] and the "Islamic associations," which were involved in the armed clashes which took place in Asyut recently. A number of official statements also hint at involvement of Al-Takfir wa al-Hijrah in the killing of As-Sadat. Reports from various sources indicate that several hundred people have already been arrested.

This number will probably increase, since the list at the police's disposal includes 7,000 Muslim activists. As-Sadat himself spoke of the existence of such a list a month ago.

Special significance is attached to the purge in the universities, where the new academic year started today. The press has reported repeatedly that "Islamic associations" exist in all 12 of Egypt's higher educational institutions (where 400,000 people are studying). Not long before As-Sadat's assassination it was announced that religious-political activity was banned in universities and offenders would be severely punished. Practical measures are now being taken to "impose order."

At the same time, as has happened before, repressive measures are being adopted with respect to the political opposition on the pretext of "ensuring security."

New York, 17 Oct (TASS) -- Despite the adoption of extraordinary security measures by the authorities, the domestic political situation in Egypt remains complex and tense.

ABC television reports on a provision in a top-secret report prepared jointly by various American intelligence services, to the effect that dissatisfaction in the Egyptian Armed Forces has been and remains a widespread phenomenon and its scale is significantly greater than was formerly supposed by Washington or by Cairo itself.

American intelligence, ABC goes on to note, was unable to predict the depth and reality of the threat to As-Sadat's rule. That failure is very similar to the one in Iran when the shah was overthrown. On the basis of an analysis in recent days of events connected with the killing of the former Egyptian president, U.S. intelligence circles have concluded that a wide conspiracy exists which can hardly be confined to the persons already arrested and undergoing interrogation.

These conclusions and appraisals, the television company's correspondent notes, are already forming the basis of American policy and of U.S. "recommendations" to As-Sadat's successor, H. Mubarak.

New York, 17 Oct (TASS) -- According to AP, the Bright Star maneuvers, which the Pentagon plans to hold on the territory of Egypt and a number of other Near Eastern states in early November, "are to be twice as big as last year's similar exercises."

According to AP, overall leadership of the Bright Star maneuvers will be carried out by Gen R. Kingston, commander of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces." The exercise headquarters will be located at the Egyptian base of Ra's Banas, made available to the United States by Egypt. According to Pentagon statements, the Bright Star maneuvers are being held in order to rehearse methods of "defending" Near Eastern countries from some kind of threat "from outside." However, the participation of subunits of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces," as well as the belligerent statements of high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, leave no doubt that in the course of the maneuvers a scenario for American intervention in the region will be rehearsed.

Tripoli, 17 Oct (TASS) -- The extraordinary session of the permanent Secretariat of the Pan-Arab People's Congress which has just ended here adopted a program of actions for progressive forces in Arab countries for the coming period.

Possible Foreign Policy Change

LD201222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1032 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Petr Fedorov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] In a cable from Cairo, the REUTER agency quotes excerpts from an interview with the new president of Egypt, Mubarak. The interview is published in today's Cairo newspapers.

Mubarak has asked the Reagan administration to speed up deliveries to Egypt of military equipment and arms. Then the president touched on aspects of foreign policy. He confirmed his determination to continue the Camp David process, although he was forced to admit that other Arab countries are unlikely to give Egypt any support in this. There is nothing particularly new in this statement, quite the opposite.

Husni Mubarak said that in contrast to the murdered President as-Sadat, he does not intend to make any criticism of the policy of neighboring Arab states. Moreover, the president announced his intention to issue an order to the Egyptian mass media to cease all verbal attacks on Arab countries, including Libya. For the moment it is difficult to say whether this is verbal rhetoric or a genuine outline of a change in the country's policy course. But something else is evident here: For the first time Mubarak has officially cast doubt on the possibility of continuing the anti-Arab policy of As-Sadat, and this reflects the realities which have developed today in the Near East.

Defense Minister's 'Lies'

LD201534 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 20 Oct 81

["A Lie Has Short Legs" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS) -- In an interview to the American WALL STREET JOURNAL published on Monday the Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazala heaped one lie on another about the Soviet Union. He alleged that Soviet ships were standing at the ready to carry Syrian troops to Libya. To make this fabrication sound even more sensational, the Egyptian minister added that two Syrian armoured brigades were awaiting transportation by the Soviet ships. But it is for good reason that it is said that a liar has short memory. In the same interview General Abu Ghazala said that "nobody knows where these Sryian brigades are going -- maybe to Chad or to the border with Egypt."

It has already become a sort of a rule that whenever Washington and its henchmen try to realise their incendiary plans against peace and security in some region, they resort to malicious inventions about Soviet actions, like the ones aired now by the Egyptian defense minister.

The Arabs have a saying that "he who tries to hide a stolen goat is compelled to bleat himself." Washington with the help of Cairo and Khartoum is continuing to whip up the anti-Libyan campaign. Egytpian troops are concentrated on the border with Libya and General Abu Ghazala is demonstratively inspecting them. American AWACS planes that were rushed to Egypt are spying on Libya. New consignments of American arms are being sent to Egypt and are being intended, incidentally, also for the suppression of oppositionary elements in the country. To divert the public's attention from these facts, the Egyptian minister has to invent tall tales. But, as it is said, a lie has short legs.

Continued Tension

LD202002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Correspondent Kim Gerasimov report from Cairo]

[Text] If one judges by outward appearances, life in the Egyptian capital has returned to normal. However, soldiers of the Special Security Forces are continuing to take up positions in government establishments, the television and radio building and other strategically important installations. Their presence is a reminder that the country is governed by a state of emergency introduced on 6 October immediately after the killing of President as-Sadat.

Arrests continue, both in Cairo and in the provinces, of persons suspected of wanting to overthrow the regime by armed force. According to official reports, 230 people have been arrested in the past few days. Large amounts of weapons have also been seized. Moreover, despite the constantly repeated statements about the noninvolvement of the army in the assassination of As-Sadat, the armed forces are being purged. Those being arrested are not only the so-called Islamic fundamentalists -- charged by the authorities with organizing the killing of As-Sadat and the revolt in the town of Asyut -- but representatives of the political opposition, including members of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping. Official reports show only the tip of the iceberg. The tense situation in Egypt continues.

RPP COMMENTS ON SAUDI MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

LD202118 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] World public opinion in various countries is protesting the Reagan administration's impudent interference in Egypt's internal affairs. This interference, aimed at making the new Egyptian leadership continue its capitulationist policy, is regarded as another aspect of the U.S. policy of undermining a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Washington's reaction to the events in Egypt shows the significance of the political program to be proposed by members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes. This program, issued by Syria, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO last month in the town of Benghazi, stems from the urgent need to consider that the United States is in a state of confrontation with the Arab nation; that the concluding of a strategic military alliance between the United States and Israel makes the United States a partner in the occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories; that the U.S. military presence in the region is aimed against the Arab nation; and that the resistance and liquidation of this presence should be regarded as a sacred duty. The front's program calls on the Arab League to impose sanctions on the Arab states whose leaders render so-called facilities to the U.S. military clique.

The participants in the Benghazi conference called on the Arab leaders to use all resources at their disposal in their own countries, including oil and the billions of dollars deposited in American banks, to resist the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance aimed against the Arabs. They also called on the leaders of the Arab countries to bolster relations with the Soviet Union and to begin negotiations with the latter in order to further develop Arab-Soviet relations. This provides a possibility for the reestablishment of a balance of power in the Middle East.

The program of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is a retaliation against the impudent challenges by Washington and Tel Aviv to the Arab nation. There is no doubt that acceptance of this program by all members of the Arab league will mean progress in arriving at a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, the main condition of which is the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. For this reason, it appears, Washington and its allies are trying to obstruct the rallying of all the Arab countries which reject the Camp David accords round this program. For this reason, the British foreign minister, Lord Carrington, intends to visit some Middle Eastern capitals. He explained the reasons for his visit at a press conference in London as being the need to study the Saudi plan for a settlement in the Middle East which members of the Gulf Cooperation Council want to make the center of the debate at the forthcoming Fes Arab summit conference.

Lord Carrington claims that there are many tangents between the Saudi plan and the so-called European initiative in the Middle East, whose authors, at the same time, regard it as being complementary to the Camp David process. It thus becomes clear that the diplomatic uproar being raised by London -- which is linked to Washington by special bonds -- with regard to the Saudi plan is also intended to establish new obstacles along the path leading to comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

As for the Saudi plan, it appears that the Arab leaders, who sum up the significance of the plan as showing the Arabs' goodwill vis-a-vis settlement in the Middle East, are perfectly right. But the plan lacks something essential. It does not include any mention of the formation of a political (?mechanism) providing for the participation of all the sides concerned in solving the problems of the Middle East, and ruling out the possibility of unilateral anti-Arab deals. This shortcoming is a logical result of the lack of decisive readiness by Riyadh to resist the fortification of the United States in the region.

The rational democratic forces in the Middle Eastern countries believe the convening of an international conference for the settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict with the participation of all sides concerned will fulfill the wishes of all peoples of the region for security and cooperation. But first Washington must be convinced that it is futile to depend on force in solving the Middle East problems. The Arabs have all necessary capabilities and resources for this.

SYRIAN, SOVIET NEWS AGENCIES SIGN AGREEMENT

JN201240 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (SANA) -- A joint cooperation agreement was signed at 1000 today between the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY, SANA, and the Soviet APN news agency. SANA Director General Dr Sabir Falhut signed the agreement on behalf of SANA and APN Chairman L.N. Tolkunov signed on behalf of the Soviet agency.

The agreement provides for the exchange of news, information, documents and pictures between the two agencies. It also provides for the exchange of delegations, the training of technicians, and the coordination of political stands at international conferences and on the Arab-European dialogue held between Arab and European news agencies.

During the talks and at the ceremony of signing the agreement, the APN chairman praised the prominent, progressive and nationalist role Syria is playing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, stressing that this role is increasingly appreciated and admired by the peoples of the socialist bloc countries. Syria, he added, has come to represent a solid front of continuous struggle against U.S. imperialism and world Zionism for the sake of Arab dignity and in defense of the Palestinian people's rights as well as for strengthening the struggle for progress, socialism, and a just peace.

ANTIOCHENE CHURCH LEADER BEGINS VISIT

LD171026 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS -- Patriarch Ignatius the Fourth of Great Antioch and All the East, accompanied by a group of hierarchs and other figures of the Antiochene Church, arrived in Moscow today from Damascus for a visit at the invitation of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia. This is the first visit by Patriarch Ignatius to the Russian Orthodox Church after his election to the Patriarchal See.

The delegation is to spend more than two weeks in the Soviet Union. Its programme of stay includes visit to the Georgian Orthodox Church and the Apostolic Church of Armenia.

At the airport the guests were met by Patriarch Pimen, Metropolitan Yuvenaliy of Krutitsy and Kolomna, by hierarchs and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church. The arrivals were met by Archimandrite Nifon Saikali, dean of the Antiochene Church Podvorye. Representatives of a number of embassies arrived at the airport to welcome the delegation. Present at the airport was Viktor Volodin, member of the Council for Religions under the USSR Council of Ministers.

IRANIAN HOUSING MINISTER CONFERS IN MOSCOW

LD201752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] According to a central news unit report, Mr Shahab Gonabadi, minister of housing and urban development, who is visiting the Soviet Union, this morning in Moscow met and conferred with officials of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and had discussions with them about housing and urban development and other issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

According to our correspondent, at noon today a luncheon was arranged by Mr Novikov, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, in honor of the Iranian delegation, at which the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a number of high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union took part. At the reception Mr Novikov, praising the Islamic revolution of Iran, expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to cooperate with the Islamic Republic in resolving the difficulties and problems of housing. He said that he hoped that the trip of this delegation would lead to a further expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

This afternoon, continuing their visit to the Soviet Union, the minister of housing and the delegation accompanying him left Moscow by plane for Leningrad.

LATE REPORT: RPP SAYS SUDAN ACQUIRING U.S. ARMS

LD201820 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Sudan may ask the United States to supply it with AWACS planes as well as new types of military equipment. This has been reported at a news conference in Khartoum by the first vice president of Sudan, 'Abd al-Majid Khalil. Moreover, he referred to some mythical threat from Libya. Using this excuse, the Khartoum regime has already got America's consent for a large consignment of weaponry. The arming of Sudan with the help of the United States rouses well-founded alarm in the countries of the region. Political observers point out that Washington would want to use Sudan for carrying out aggression against neighboring states, and first of all against Libya.

U.S. 'DISCRIMINATORY' POLICY TOWARD BRAZIL

LD202104 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The American vice president, George Bush, has toured a number of Latin American countries, including Brazil. Our correspondent in Brasilia, Mikhail Mayorov, has this to report in connection with the tour.

As the Brazilian press pointed out the envoy from Washington heard more criticism than greetings. Officials did not conceal their deep dissatisfaction with United States arbitrary actions in trade and finance. George Bush said nothing about how long the United States will try to get out of difficulties at the expense of its junior partners.

Much harm to the country is being done by Washington's discriminatory measures aimed at limiting access to the United States market of some of Brazil's commodities. The country's balance of payments is also badly affected by United States financial policy, which is the reason for the sharp increase of banking rates. Another form of financial diktat is Washington's intention to deprive Brazil and a number of other countries of privileges in getting credits from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD].

When George Bush was in Brazil it became known that President Ronald Reagan had come out against the demand of the developing countries to remodel international economic relations on a just basis. The local press wrote in that respect that today there is no doubt in anybody's mind about what Washington intends to bring with it to Cancun where a meeting opens soon within the framework of the North-South dialogue.

The visit to Brazil by Vice President George Bush is another confirmation of the continuation of the United States course directed against the interests of the developing countries.

TRUD REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CUBAN TU DELEGATION

PM191137 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers [CTC] headed by R. Viega, candidate member of the Politburo of the Cuban CP Central Committee and secretary general of the CTC, arrived in the Soviet Union on 10 October on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The delegation includes J. Escandel, secretary of the CTC, and I. Campos, secretary general of the CTC Council for Matanzas Province.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo airport by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev; AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries; V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division, and representatives of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR.

RAUL LEON ARRIVES IN USSR FOR BANK ANNIVERSARY

FL071629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In response to an invitation to the activities marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR state bank, Raul Leon Torras, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and minister-president of Cuba's National Bank, has arrived in Moscow. The main event marking the anniversary of the first socialist bank will be held tomorrow, Thursday, in the Soviet capital. Leaders and personalities from various countries have been invited to the activities.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD211240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] An RSFSR Council of Ministers session took place today, at which the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the republic and its state budget for the past 9 months, and also measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan and budget, and socialist obligations for 1981 were considered. An all-round critical analysis was made of the situation in the republic's national economy. Ways were noted for overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings. Further measures were decided on to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks for the first year of the current 5-year-plan period. It was noted in particular that the working people of the republic, in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, had achieved further successes in economic and social development and in increasing the scientific-technical potential of the republic. The plan for marketing of production was fulfilled. The volume of industrial production increased over the 9 months by 2.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Labor productivity rose by 2.7 percent. Agricultural workers, in the unprecedentedly complex weather conditions of this year, made maximum efforts to cultivate and to collect without loss the harvest of grain and other crops and to procure fodder for animal husbandry. Measures were taken to improve the living standards of the people. State capital investments ensured that housing totaling 22.3 million square meters was brought into use. Many new schools, preschool institutions for children, hospitals and other amenities were also opened.

At the same time, the session noted shortcomings in the fulfillment of the state plans for social and economic development of the republic. Particular attention was paid to ensuring the fullest possible utilization of production capacities, and the strictest economy of funds, labor resources, fuel, power and raw materials.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers addressed the session.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTOR TKHAPSAYEV

PM191323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 4

[V.V. Tkhapsayev Obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grievous loss. Vladimir Vasilyevich Tkhapsayev, outstanding actor, USSR people's artist, RSFSR State Prize winner and member of the CPSU, has died.

V.V. Tkhapsayev was born in 1910. All his creative activity was inextricably associated with the Severo-Osetinskiy state theater, on whose stage he worked for around 50 years.

[Signed] P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, M.P. Georgadze, B.Ye. Kabaloyev, V.F. Shauro, V.I. Kochemasov, O.A. Basiyev, M.G. Tsargarayev, Yu. Ya. Barabash, Yu.K. Borisova, Ye.N. Gogoleva, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, M.I. Zharov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, G.A. Ivanov, I.V. Ilinskiy, A.G. Kuchiyev, K.Yu. Lavrov, Yu.S. Melentyev, M.V. Pashkov, Ye.R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, B.A. Tulatov, S.Ye. Uzhegov, M.A. Ulyanov, G.D. Khugayev, M.I. Tsarev, G.Ye. Cherchesov, B.P. Chirkov

ARMENIAN LITTERATEURS QUARREL OVER POLICY

PM191131 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 9 October carries on page 2 a 2,500-word "Letter to the Editor" entitled "Irresponsibility," attributed to Sergey Daronyan, Vazgen Mnatsakanyan and Georgiy Tatosyan, members of the journal LITERATURNAYA ARMENIYA'S editorial collegium. The letter is in response to an article in LITERATURNAYA ARMENIYA in July 1981 by the journal's chief editor, K. Simonyan, who complains that Armenian literature is not being "reflected in the central press." The writers refute Simonyan's claims against the central press before accusing him in turn of a lack of "collegiality" in making editorial decisions at LITERATURNAYA ARMENIYA. They conclude by asking for an "end to the chief editor's tyranny and responsibility."

KUNAYEV RECEIVES IZVESTIYA JOURNALISTS

PM161055 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 September carries on page 3 a 400-word KAZTAG report entitled "IZVESTIYA Days in Kazakhstan" outlining the events held during the newspaper's festival in Alma-Ata, which closed 25 September and in which IZVESTIYA journalists, including G. Akselrod, deputy editor for the letters desk, took part. The report concludes by noting that "the IZVESTIYA journalists were received by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee."

BRIEFS

TOURISTS TO SAMARKAND -- Samarkand, one of the worlds most historic cities, hosted over 40,000 foreign tourists this year. This figure represents a 33 percent increase from last year. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81 GF]

DIPLOMATS VISIT TASHKENT -- A large group of representatives from foreign diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union arrived in Tashkent on 14 October to learn about the Uzbek SSR. The guests were met at the airport by the Uzbek foreign minister and other officials. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 20 OCT

LD210436 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Rice threshing is ending in Uzbekistan. To date 100,000 tons more than last year has been threshed. The best harvest, 56 quintals per hectare, was grown in Khorezmskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts. In the lower reaches of the Amu Darya rice is sown to more than 65,000 hectares. Orenburgskaya Oblast farms have fulfilled the plowing plan and over 4.9 million hectares have been prepared for spring. (0500 GMT)

The second harvest has begun on the fields of Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, where grain crops have been already reaped. Farms of the Turkestan steppe, the Keles valley and the foothills of the southwest Tyan-Shan today began harvesting corn, grown on irrigated land as a catch crop [pozhnivnaya kultura]. Farmers in Dnepropetrovskaya have fulfilled much earlier than in all previous years the state plan for the procurement of hybrid corn seeds. Less than one quarter of them will be used in the spring sowing in the oblast itself, and the remainder are being sent to farms in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan and neighboring oblasts. Harvesting is ending on many beet growing farms in Moldavia. It is intended to obtain 50 quintels of sugar per hectare. The remainder of the catch crops are being harvested at the same time as the beet is being dug. Harvesting of soya seeds has begun in Stavropolskiy. This crop occupied 15,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES AKTYUBINSKAYA OBLAST

LD202002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the Kazakhstan Aktyubinskiy Obkom and Comrade Liventsov, and to the oblispolkom and Comrade Kozybayev. The CPSU Central Committee welcomed with deep satisfaction, the telegram says, the report of the successful fulfillment of the enhanced socialist obligations for the sale of grain to the state by Aktyubinskaya Oblast. By stocking the granaries of the fatherland with over 100 million poods of good-quality grain, the farmers of the oblast have sustained a great victory. They have made a worthy contribution to increasing the country's grain resources. This is the result of the increased skill of machine operators and specialists of all workers in agriculture, of the energetic and purposeful work of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs of the oblast. Comrade Brezhnev cordially thanked those who participated in the harvesting, and all workers of the oblast who through their selfless labor ensured the fulfillment of the enhanced socialist obligations. He expressed his confidence that the agricultural workers of Atyubinskaya Oblast, relying on the achievements of science and the experience of front-ranking workers, will exploit even more actively the existing reserves and will do everything necessary to further improve the standard of agriculture and to increase the production of grain and other field and farm products.